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Macedonian Demographic Policy Criticized

AU281232 Tirana ATA in English
0930 GMT 28 Jan 88

["Application of the Malthusian Philosophy Towards the Albanians in Macedonia"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 28 (ATA)—Recently the newspaper RILINDJA of Pristina published a writing extracted from the newspaper VECERNE NOVOSTI of Belgrade under the titles "Levies for the Third Child..." and "In Tetovo It Is Decided by Law to Reduce the Natality". The article reports that in the Tetovo Commune of Macedonia, administrative measures will be applied to restrain natality. To this end last year a special decision was adopted according to which the future model of the Tetovo families should not exceed two children. This decision is imposed through a "package of administrative measures," which will be applied beginning with this year. These measures foresee that the families with more than two children pay for the medical service, vaccination, injections and the prescriptions, the schooling expenses and other expenses for the third child and the others following it. There will not be paid child recompense for the third child, they are thinking of applying even a kind of levy. The administrative measures will be extended up to employment and securing of housing conditions, because the decision envisages to change the rules of employment, housing, granting credits, etc., giving priority to the families which do not have more than two children.

The article of the above-mentioned newspaper informs also that administrative measures of pressure to reduce the number of children have been worked out also for other communes with a large number of Albanian population such as in Gostivar, Debar, Kicevo, and Struga. The selection of these communes for the application of the new Malthusian policy clearly expresses its anti-Albanian character. This discrimination is done only towards the Albanians, although it is not only the Albanians who have more than two children, but also the Macedonians, Montenegrins, Bosnians, etc.

ZERI I POPULLIT Scores SFRY's Spiljak

AU271306 Tirana ATA in English
0915 GMT 27 Jan 88

["Press Review"]

[Excerpt] Tirana January 27 (ATA)—[passage omitted] The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT issues the article written by Hysen Gorica entitled "About the Just Created 'Spiljak Question'," which stresses among others:

Following Hamdija Pozderac, Fadil Hoxha and any other Yugoslav leaders of Tito's time, the target is now Mika Spiljak, member of the Federation Council of the SFRY and former member of the CC of the CPY [Communist Party of Yugoslavia] and LCY since the year 1945, premier of Croatia in 1969, President of the Presidency of the SFRY in the 1983-1984 mandate, president of the CC of the LC of Croatia in the 1985-1987, and then retired.

What caused the attacks of Serbian press against him and his family (his wife and son as it was done with the cases of the Pozderac and Fadilj Hodza's families) was a statement by Spiljak in the political school of the CC of the LC of Croatia in Zabljak in December 1987, against the Serbian threat facing Yugoslavia.

The Serbian press has cited these days extracts from this statement by Spiljak and at the same time accuses the Spiljak family for different scandals. But first let us be acquainted with what Spiljak stated which the magazine INTERVJU of Belgrade of January 15, 1988 published:

"... In the political system," Mika Spiljak stated, "there exists a strong tendency of further intensifying centralism in Yugoslavia, exists the tendency of reducing the role of the republics, reducing the independent role of the nations of these republics. Now it is demanded to change the Constitution through the referendum, by means of which the majority would be created and then by means of this majority the smaller nations or those that do not agree be subdued, that is, by means of this majority to impose the system it wants..."

If you follow the "yellow" press, as we use to call, especially the Belgrade press, you will see that it clamorously speaks "Serbia has won the struggles and has lost in peace. This is a very widespread tendency, which strives to change the system in the direction of centralism, in the direction of adopting decisions through the majority imposing its stands on those who do not agree with this majority. For this reason some held speeches in which they say "No equality of the republics and regions, no equality of nations and nationalities, but equality of individuals..." etc.

After what Mika Spiljak said in the political school in Zabljak began immediately the hunting of "sins" of the Spiljak family so as to present him as abuser of the positions he has had, his son Vanja Spiljak, vice-director of INA Commerce (the industry of oil of Zagreb) entangled in a financial scandal of this Croatian firm, his wife Stefa Spiljak, chairwoman of the publishing board of the magazine DANAS, as inspirator of the "anti-Serbian" writings in this Croatian magazine, etc. The Serbian press was filled with "open letters" directed to Spiljak and with critical articles against him.

In the articles written it is demanded that Mika Spiljak publicly disprove what he has said in the political school in Zabljak and give explanations for the scandals having to do with his name or the members of his family. But even if he disproves himself publicly, a thing which has very few possibilities to happen, it is hard that Mika Spiljak escapes the fate of Pozderac or Fadilj Hodza.

BCP National Conference Continues

Zhivkov Addresses Opening Session

AU281156 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0713 GMT 28 Jan 88

["Introductory speech" delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, at the opening session of the BCP national conference held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia on 28 January—live]

[Text] Comrade delegates, dear guests: In holding the accountability-election conferences in municipalities and oblasts, we expected something new to be introduced in work, as compared with the past. [Zhivkov pauses]. However, such proposals were not submitted, and we are once more discussing how to act. It is true that this is a procedural question, but it is not quite procedural. Should portions of the report be read, or should it be distributed separately? We decided to agree on the established tradition that, when we hold the accountability election meetings, the draft resolution, as well as the report should be distributed in advance.

This is what we did. We distributed in advance to all participants and guests attending the conference the draft resolution of the BCP Central Committee for the BCP national conference and a report drawn up on the instructions of the BCP Central Committee, as well as the text of the basic principles adopted by the Central Committee plenum.

Under these circumstances I must proceed with the introductory speech. As for the introductory speech, insofar as we have been conducting national Party conferences and congresses, we have no experience, and we think that it may also be short, that it may last 30 minutes, or 1 hour, or even 5 hours. However, I give you my word as a young pioneer, that I will not deviate from the schedule given to me. [Zhivkov pauses for several seconds]

The question arises: Why did our BCP Central Committee, at its July plenum, when it discussed and adopted a concept on the development of socialism in Bulgaria at the present stage of development, decide to convene a national party conference?

Before answering this question, however, I would like to make a preliminary remark. The restructuring that is taking place in Bulgaria, with its dimensions and dynamic strength, would have been unthinkable without those profound restructuring processes that are now taking place in the Soviet Union since the 27th CPSU Congress. These processes are conducted under the close leadership, the new leadership, headed by Comrade Gorbachev.

Why was it impossible in the past? Comrade Gorbachev answered this question and we, all of us, are acquainted with [word indistinct]. We, as one of the socialist countries, have learned from the Soviet Union, we adopted and used in our work both the positive, but also the negative experience and, unfortunately, we did this in many aspects.

However, at the 13th BCP Congress and at the July plenum we analyzed the situation in our country, without getting involved in, or basing ourselves on, the negative phenomena which the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are struggling with. We regarded the problems purely from our point of view and found the courage to come out and tell our people, not only the Party, but the entire people, everything about our achievements and our weaknesses, about the unresolved problems and about what has to be done to implement socialism in Bulgaria.

We will do the same at the present BCP conference. We have a tradition of holding party conferences. Throughout the period following the April plenum, party conferences have been held in our country between congresses. Although the BCP statute does not oblige us necessarily to hold such conferences, it has become almost a tradition in our country to hold them.

We are all very much aware that the present conference is a special one. It is being held 2 years after the 13th BCP Congress. The 13th congress assigned us the task of achieving qualitatively new growth of socialism in Bulgaria. There is even more: Following the 13th BCP Congress, the July plenum was held, which confirmed the fact that there can be no alternative to revolutionary development in Bulgaria today, that fundamental restructuring must be accomplished both at the base and in the superstructure of our society, that this must affect the very essence of socialism, that socialism must be built on a new base, at a higher level. This means that a series of problems should be resolved both at the base and in the superstructure, in the intellectual area, in the economic and political sectors, as well as in administration, and so forth.

The November plenum of the BCP Central Committee followed. It developed certain theoretical postulates and approaches connected with the implementation of the party concept.

As you see, the 13th BCP Congress was a historic congress of our party and the July plenum was a historic plenum, as well. The new concept on the development of socialism in Bulgaria also confirmed the historic importance of the November plenum.

This, precisely, determines the great importance of our present forum—the BCP national conference.

We have been discussing these problems for as long as 2 years. They are connected with a revolutionary change in our society. We are all acquainted with the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress and with the resolutions of the July and November plenums. It is not only us that are acquainted with them; the entire Party is acquainted with them, our people are acquainted with them.

Extensive efforts are being made and an ever intensifiying struggle is being waged in our country for a qualitatively new level of socialism in Bulgaria.

Without dwelling on all these problems, of which we are all clearly aware, I would like to point out that the 13th BCP Congress noted the necessity of a radical change in the development of socialism in Bulgaria, that it must be raised to a qualitatively new level. However, the 13th BCP Congress did not fully determine this task. It did not explain in which form it will be expressed and along which principles our society should further be built and developed, in order to reach a qualitatively new level. Quite naturally, the following emerged after the 13th BCP Congress: What path should we follow? An evolutionary, or revolutionary path? For socialism, but not only for socialism, even for capitalism, this question was characteristic. We know that capitalism established itself as a result of at least three revolutions.

Was there any reason to discuss the evolutionary path? There was reason to do so and we are discussing [word indistinct]. We were aware of the fact that the April model of socialism has lasted for as long as 3 decades. Toward the end of the seventies it began to exhaust its possibilities. We felt this. The exhaustion of these possibilities could also be felt toward the beginning of the eighties. However, we knew that if we mobilized our party, which is strong, if we mobilized the sociopolitical organizations in our country, and our entire people, we could have coped successfully with the negative phenomena, with stagnation, and with bureaucratic structures [Zhivkov falters over last two words].

This is the alternative under discussion. Nevertheless, taking into consideration not only our domestic development, but development throughout the world, as well as the existing realities, and the development of other socialist countries, as well as the achievements initiated in the Soviet Union, we came to the conclusion that the most correct alternative, which to a certain extent is the only one, was to select the method of revolutionary restructuring in our country.

This was the great credit earned by the BCP July plenum in 1987 which defined the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress worked out in a concept. You all know that this was accompanied by a tremendous amount of scientific-theoretical work, by making extensive use of the collective method of work with the contribution of scientists and specialists, and the participation of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, in developing the revolutionary approaches to change in our society.

What was the fundamental factor? It was that as early as at that time we became aware that we would be unable to accomplish revolutionary restructuring unless we comprehensively coped with all problems facing our society. This applies to the problems both at the base and in the superstructure, to the problems of productive forces and production relations, to the economic problems connected with them, as well as to the cultural problems, and so forth.

As you see, the July plenum paid tremendous attention to all these problems and to the natural laws existing in our society. We must add that natural laws have existed in our society since the victory of socialist revolution. However, there are other law-governed rules that appeared and are in force today. They had to be taken into consideration, as well. Therefore we were facing very complicated and difficult problems, and all these factors had to be combined into principles, and the principles, in turn, had to be combined in concepts.

Naturally, we do not assert, and it would be an unwarranted delusion, that the concept on building socialism in Bulgaria, as was developed at the BCP Central Committee plenum, has exhausted all possibilities and that it can already be defined as irreversible. It is not [word indistinct] and cannot be [word indistinct]. The concept is an open system that will be expanded and enriched, both by theoretical thought in Bulgaria and the experience of the fraternal socialist countries, and especially the experience of the Soviet Union. This is the problem of the July concept. We succeeded in combining the great and complicated problems linked with our development inside the country and international realities into principles and in combining the principles into concepts. We do not see and cannot imagine any other methodology for developing a model of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the present stage of development, other than this particular model. We must subject the laws governing our society and all those factors of a national and international character to the principles and combine the principles into a concept. It follows from this that the decisions of the July plenum and the concept developed and adopted at this plenum is a deed of historical importance.

We are not developing models, concepts, or elaborations for other countries, for fraternal, socialist countries. We let ourselves be guided by conditions existing in our country.

[Brief passage indistinct] As a result of this, the July plenum imposed the conclusion that revolutionary change is the only alternative in our socialist society. These changes will take into consideration not only the causes, [Zhivkov corrects himself] will not only consider the results and facts, but will probe deeply into the causes and into the essence of socialism. There is an urgent need to change the essence of socialism in itself, to inspire socialism with new substance. In this connection, we already face the problem of the unity of form and

essence, which is assuming great importance. This problem, namely the problem of the unity of form and essence, the problem of the practical application of the July concept, was discussed at the BCP Central Committee November plenum.

At this plenum, we became aware that there are numerous theoretical problems still awaiting solution, and we must acquire some more experience in order to expand all our efforts for the implementation of the July plenum concept.

The credit earned by the November plenum was that it mapped out the basic approaches for the July concept's implementation.

I will not dwell on the November plenum. The problems of the 13th BCP Congress, of both the July and November plenums are touched upon in the draft resolution of the present conference and particularly in the report that has been distributed in advance. Besides, as I have already pointed out, [words indistinct].

Nevertheless, I will dwell on certain questions. Where should we have started from? Naturally, our starting point was the economic sector. We cannot underestimate the planning of our economy because it is our basis; it is our basis. Our socialist economy is our basis. This does not mean that the other problems, such as the cultural sphere, or the other spheres have been underestimated. No, but we just did not have enough time. We worked at an accelerated pace, especially following the July plenum, in the Politburo, in the Central Committee, and in the government for the preparation and for the solution of the questions concerning [few words indistinct] the July concept.

What should we have done in the economic sector, as a Central Committee, as a Politburo, and government? Naturally, we could not disregard the existence of the 5-year plan. We had to observe the plan, because it exists. We have completed the second year of the current 5-year plan period. We still have 3 years to go until the end of the current 5-year plan period. The plan remains our basis.

What was our optimal achievement in connection with implementing our new intentions and the designs of the July concept as early as today, as early as in 1988, 1989, 1990?

[Brief passage indistinct] We succeeded, as early as in 1988 and also for the period until the end of the 5-year plan, to change the proportion of capital investments in the production sector, and as you already know, since it has been announced, according to the 1988 plan, which was approved by the Central Committee and by the National Assembly, 76 percent of capital investments in the material production sector are designed for technological innovation, technological innovation. [Zhivkov repeats himself]. It is evident, however, that we should not only avoid disrupting this proportion until the end of the current 5-year plan period, but we should even try to exceed it for the benefit of technological innovation in our country.

This is the line that we should implement and promote in 1988. This is a structural change in the economic sector. It involves considerable structural changes that increasingly produce [several words indistinct], that are in accordance with the needs of our domestic markets and of our exports to international markets, and to the socialist countries, in particular. Developments are under way in 1988 that are aimed both at the elimination of certain types of production, as well as at further changing the structure of the country's entire production complex.

In the third place [as heard] we promote social policy, social policy [Zhivkov repeats himself] as a priority task. I think that so far we have done everything possible and we are still doing so. What does our (?goal) consist of?

The first task is that we must stabilize and expand the domestic market, the market for mass consumer goods.

Which indexes, what factors have been mapped out? A 9-percent growth of commodity funds is envisaged for 1988, while purchasing power is envisaged to increase 5.8 percent, or the commodity funds and services to the people will increase by 3 points against the people's purchasing power. It is our opinion that this rate should not only be maintained until the end of the 5-year plan period, but should be steadily improved.

In addition to this, the 1988 and 1989 plans envisage that the rate of increase of foodstuffs should double annually and until the end of the current 5-year plan period. This is a considerable task that we are now emphatically setting after the July plenum.

If we consider certain important questions that are of interest to the population and which are a cause of concern, we should mention the problem of color television sets. We set ourselves the task of fully resolving the problem of color television sets by the end of the current 5-year plan period. If we produce 120,000 color television sets annually and import 40,000—we will have achieved a general solution of the question of color television sets in Bulgaria.

We must also fully resolve the problem of private automobiles, private automobiles [Zhivkov repeats himself] by the end of the current 5-year plan period. In 1990 the number of private automobiles must amount to 140-150-160,000 in our country, which will generally solve the problem of the need for private automobiles in our country. This will be implemented on the basis of assembling private automobiles within our country. We will greatly expand our cooperation with socialist countries in this sector and also our cooperation with some Western firms as well.

The plans on restructuring must also resolve the problems of consumer appliances, the question of furniture must be resolved, and we have all possibilities available to solve this question in our country.

Recently, I had the opportunity to become acquainted with the chief cadres who are working in the Bulgarian furniture industry. From the deliveries which I received, it was obvious that these are good comrades, very good comrades indeed, whom you could even hug and kiss for their achievements. Nevertheless, our furniture is bad, old-fashioned, as people say. Obviously these cadres are old-fashioned as well, namely, they are no longer capable of thinking in the new way, they have no ideas, and are keeping their positions thanks to the monopoly they possess. It is evident that these wonderful comrades should restructure themselves, and that the monopoly should be taken away from them, otherwise we will not be able to resolve the furniture problem in Bulgaria.

The question of breakthroughs in housing construction is seriously discussed, but it is too early. [short passage indistinct].

The stabilization and expansion, the enrichment of our market is the goal we are aspiring for. The domestic market should not only conform to the people's purchasing power, but it should even supply more, it should exceed the purchasing power. However, comrades, we must say that this does not depend entirely upon us.

We, the socialist countries, represent a new system, a young system. Do you know what it means to fully satisfy the people's needs? Let us take varieties of goods. There are over 100,000 varieties. Even the big countries cannot afford to produce (? a wide range of varieties), let alone a small country such as Bulgaria. The largest part would be [word indistinct], too expensive, and so forth.

In addition to this, we have no common market of the socialist countries. This common market has not yet been created. We have no movement of goods and of manpower, we are exchanging goods only according to plan. If we take the Common Market, the European Common Market of the capitalists, it exists, but it is closed for us, there are customs restrictions, let alone embargo restrictions, and so forth. It is obvious that a socialist common market should be created, since the European Common Market is a reality, and embargo is a reality as well. We are in favor of eliminating such markets and of replacing them by a uniform world market, with free movement of people, of goods, and investments; but realities are realities and we must take them into account. However, as regards a common market of our socialist community, we think that these questions are ripe and can be solved.

The question of national health is an important part of social policy. Comrades: In this respect, on the solution of national health problems, we must point out that as regards the number of physicians per capita of the population, Bulgaria is one of the foremost countries in the world. The question to ask ourselves is why did we transform the physicians into civil servants? This is the first question, and therefore, whatever we do, we must free the physicians from their status as civil servants. I am not talking [several words indistinct].

As a result of this, we must begin with the municipalities. We must begin with [several words indistinct], where people are living, where they are working, and applying their personality. We must enhance the role of the district physician, he must be the most highly paid, or one of the most highly paid in our national health system. This is because he assumes the responsibility for the majority of patients, for preventive health care in factories [few words indistinct], and so forth. Later on, every citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria should have the right and opportunity to go to any hospital he chooses, and to any doctor he wishes to visit. This is because we are spending tremendous means on national health, even if we were to introduce coupons for paying the doctor, for the doctor this is money.

Unless we transform our health services on this basis, we will not able to solve the general problem.

There is another question of social policy; it is the main question, the question of the people's purchasing power. How is this question of purchasing power being resolved. In the documents and in the concept of the November plenum, as well as in all documents compiled so far, the basic principle is that wages are distributed according to quantity and quality of labor.

We consider our system, that has been developed, as very efficient, since it is mapped out on the basis of the principles that income should be distributed according to quantity and quality of labor. In addition to this, a fundamentally social principle is laid down in this system.

What is the question? The system guarantees to every citizen, to every young individual who has finished high school, or has not finished school [passage indistinct].

This is how we promote our young generation, not only through higher educational institutions, but through production, cultural spheres, and our other areas, so that they may acquire higher education, and even reach [word indistinct] the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

This applies to the executive cadres. [passage indistinct].

Comrades: A very important factor for basic pay and for income is played by prices. At the November plenum we categorically declared that prices, meaning basic prices, should not be increased. The prices determine [few words indistinct].

There is much talk about prices nowadays, and if we must talk about prices, we will talk about them.

Nevertheless, with transfer of socialist property, there is a phenomenon today whereby people are increasing the prices of raw materials and other materials in certain places. These people, instead of engaging in restructuring, are engaging in profiteering, and the State Council will presumably publish a decree that the money should be given back, (? that the prices should be reduced as of 1 January, and that the goods should be sold at prices established according to the regulations valid for the transfer of socialist property and for the management of socialist property enterprises).

I mention a decree because, according to the decisions of the Council of Ministers, there should be criticism and self-criticism, but in this case there is no criticism and self-criticism [passage indistinct].

Let us talk about the intellectual area. I already explained that in the intellectual sphere we have not initiated large-scale restructuring, because we had no time to do so. However, the preparations are under way.

Comrades: I must point out how necessary it is to deal, here at the national conference, with science, education, and the intellectual faction. [word indistinct]

In the pre-revolutionary period our intelligentsia, mostly consisted of teachers, which represented the basic part of the intelligentsia, of agronomists, physicians, and lawyers, yes lawyers, and we can say that the BCP actually was, to a great extent, the offspring of this intelligentsia. This is because our intelligentsia was always very closely linked with the people, and our party was closely linked to the people's intelligentsia.

Naturally, under the present conditions our intelligentsia represents a tremendous potential. In addition to the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, our intelligentsia is integrated in the Academy of Medical Sciences, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, as well as in numerous scientific institutes, and is represented by scientific workers in various areas of our life, specialists, and so forth.

Today we could not imagine contemporary Bulgaria, any cultural and scientific sectors, our country's material power, the education of our children and great-children, without this tremendously large detachment of our intellectual area. Because this front is exceptionally important, we cannot implement the July concept without it, we cannot further build socialist society without it, and obviously restructuring is required in this respect. A serious process of restructuring is necessary, and I repeat again that we are preparing for this restructuring. Because of the importance of the intellectual sphere, these questions will be submitted by the report and by the draft resolution in which the basic trends are stressed, while the entire restructuring process, the essence of this restructuring, will be submitted to discussion at a special BCP Central Committee session.

Let us discuss a few questions in connection with the intellectual sphere.

Comrades: The question of having our country covered by the Bulgarian Television Network is obviously becoming very urgent. This applies not only to Bulgarian, but also to Soviet television programs. We are preparing to fully implement this task. If it is not possible to accomplish it by the end of the current 5-year plan period, it should be postponed to the beginning of the next. We are preparing to have all our country covered by Bulgarian and Soviet television programs. We are also ready to have the country covered with Western television programs, but only under the condition that Western television should broadcast for the people, not to pervert people, but for their enrichment, and further development.

We have a great cultural task. Think only of how many drama theaters we have, I hardly know any other country which has so many theaters per capita. We have opera houses and symphony orchestras. We have a tremendous amount of amateur art activities. We have about three to four drama theaters per oblast today.

This, comrades, is invaluable capital for us. If we were to correctly organize all this and coordinate these tremendous cultural assets so that they may reach every settlement, every plant, every district, we can imagine what tremendous influence these cultural assets may exert, and we will further develop them.

Let us discuss the question of towns and villages. We will not give any other interpretation to towns and villages, certainly not the one which was propagated in the past, that the village should by all means be on the same level as the town. A village is a village. It will become equal to the town, but the question is now to open the town up toward the village, and vice-versa. We cannot build all premises and install the whole, necessary base in the villages, but we can ensure an organization, under which cultural assets could reach every village and every district, just as bread and mass consumer goods reach them, and open every village up to the culture of the municipality, to national culture, and to world culture as well.

Comrades: As of 1 January we have engaged in an initiative involving millions of people in the restructuring process. In these last 2 years we have accomplished tremendous political and organizational work in mobilizing the people's masses. We can say that, as of 1 January 1988, this involvement and mobilization have been taking place under new historical and objective conditions. What do I mean by this? I mean that socialist property as an object of management is being transfered to the labor collectives. At the same time, and in addition to this, all regulators exist, linked with rights and responsibilities, as well as the duties of the managers.

This is a great initiative of historical importance that started in Bulgaria on 1 January 1988.

I would like to share the following with you: We anticipated that tension would develop in the discussion of these issues and their practical implementation in life. Certain surprises are still possible and they may have different character. However, we are extraordinarily surprised that this process is taking place exceptionally and even unexpectedly in a very smooth manner. It is true that we are only at the initial stage of this process, and that the people are still not ready to sign the contracts for the transfer and managing of this property and of the regulating factors and instruments, so to speak. It is clear that the tension will grow when the contracts are signed. However, what is taking place now is surprising. There have been only ten reports to the Ministry of Economy and Planning. Two of them are [word indistinct] and require attention. The rest are a result of the old thinking and have a consumerist character. Still, there are only about ten, perhaps 20 reports. This is another proof. We cannot say now in the field of the economy, our workers' class, agriculture, our agricultural workers, our specialists who are connected with industry, agriculture, and our entire economy, and our scientific workers who are directly engaged, we cannot say that there are conservative elements among them [sentence as heard]. We cannot say this! It is a pity, but we cannot say it, Comrades. This shows the strength of our people! People, Comrades! We must bow to such a people and such a Party. [applause]

Of course, this historical cause cannot avoid and will encounter some (?clashes). But, as they say, when there is a struggle one can get hurt. However, let me repeat once again, we are surprised with the attacking character and confidence of our workers' class, the specialists who are working in the economy, and the scientists who are directly connected with the economy. [applause]

However, as you know, a big change took place in our country. What is the essence of this change? This change is known abroad, not only in Bulgaria. Within a few days we eliminated the old and obsolete bureaucratic old systems of administration, which were no longer efficient. This was done by one, so to say, historical blow. This took place in the Council of Ministers, as well as in the elimination of the 28 okrugs, and turning them into nine oblasts plus the City of Sofia, and so forth. We understand very well that this change affected some people. But it was a necessary change. Otherwise we could not discuss these issues at the present conference if we had retained the old bureaucratic forms. It would have been impossible to deal with these issues at this conference. However, while the overwhelming majority of the people understand this reform, there is still a substantial number of them who do not understand. Some, say several thousands, do not occupy the places to which they have been assigned. They stay put and just come to collect their salaries. I would like to say to these comrades: Dear brothers, go and assume your posts. There is no other alternative, fellows! What are you waiting for? What are you thinking? That by continuing to grumble in your old places, inciting your relatives and friends, [several indistinct words] and writing exposes, you will do something? You can wait and wait, but nothing will happen! This is to your detriment! What is required from you is that you assume your posts, and if you are worthy of our country, the people demand that you do this with a smile. Work and smile—there is no other salvation! [applause]

Comrades: I would like to state from the rostrum of this party conference: Our party and people have always marched and will march shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Communists and people. As the people say, we will do this in sunny and stormy weather alike. We greet the proposal of Comrade Gorbachev, which he made during our meeting which preceded the celebration of the October Revolution, namely, to elevate our historical and fraternal relations to a higher stage. We totally agree with this proposal and are working in this direction. We think that this proposal serves the interest of our two countries, socialism, and world peace and understanding. We greet the revolutionary restructuring which is now taking place in the USSR. This restructuring is our support and inspiration. We fully approve the foreign policy course of the Soviet leadership, which is aimed at saving mankind from thermonuclear catastrophe, and within the framework of our possibilities we are contributing and will continue to contribute to solving this cause that concerns all mankind.

We greet the fraternal socialist countries and their parties and wish them the successful implementation of the instructions of their parties [as heard] and state leaderships. From this rostrum we also greet the peace-loving forces throughout the world and declare that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will work steadily for peace and understanding in the Balkans, Europe, and the world. [applause]

Comrades: In conclusion I would like to dwell on the main and determining factors of our work. I would try to formulate it in the following manner: We need unity of thought, unity of will, and unity of the activities. What does all this require? It requires that everything be subjected to this task, to putting our concept into effect. This includes criticism, glasnost, and expanding socialist democracy. It also means to strengthen discipline and self-discipline. It is necessary to protect and strengthen the principle of one-man-command. One must not forget that self-management and one-man-command are not incompatible factors. On the contrary. One-man-command is more effective when the principle of self-management is being implemented in a fuller and better manner. And vice versa: Self-management can render more effective results if it observes one-man-command more precisely and fully. This is the dialectic. Furthermore, the unity of thought, will, and activity means unity of the labor collectives and territorial communities, uniformity of discipline in all areas of our development. Unity and the cooperation of Communists, united agrarians, and nonparty members in work and the struggle to implement the July concept in life. [applause]

Comrades: We enjoy the lucky circumstance of being able to rely on the great and colossal power and energy of our people. The scope of our country, environment, and tradition is great. We rely on the social organizations, which are also undergoing a process of restructuring. We are working together with the organizations of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and its leadership, led by Comrade Petur Tanchev. We also approve the foreign activity of the BZNS.

Comrades: These are the issues, which are not simple, and which confront us at this BCP National conference, in the draft decision of the conference, and in the report which has been worked out at the instruction of the Politburo, and whose premises have been approved by the BCP Central Committee. I am deeply convinced that the most fundamental problem we face, the cardinal problem of the conference, is to bring these issues to the masses, to our workers classes, the agrarian workers, and our intelligentsia, because only the masses are the ones who can implement our revolutionary cause in life. Thank you for your attention!

Advocates Splitting Posts

AU281611 Sofia BTA in English
0900 GMT 28 Jan 88

["National BCP Conference: Todor Zhivkov on the Party as a Driving Force of Restructuring"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 28 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, informed the delegates to the national party conference that the Politburo has discussed and the latest plenum of the CC of the BCP has supported and found advisable the introduction of the mandate system in the party. It was proposed that in the future those elected to leading posts in the party, from secretary general to secretary of a local organization, should hold the post for two consecutive mandates and only as an exception for a third one.

In his report before the national BCP conference Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the reasons for such a proposal. We are led by the Leninist principles and directions for the need of periods of innovation of the party's ruling bodies as a factor for its vitality, for strengthening and raising of its efficiency as a political vanguard, he said.

Explaining the Party's membership policy, he pointed out that this is a policy of trust and support to all members, of combining the force and the potential of the different generations, of promotion of young people, of timely membership innovation in all echelons, the Central Committee and the Politburo included.

And there is also a question which arises: Wouldn't it be expedient if the post of secretary general of the Party's CC and the post of first state leader are held by different persons, he said.

Todor Zhivkov specified that if the national party conference finds this considerations [as received] right they couid be taken into account in the preparation of the amendments to the rules which will be proposed to the 14th BCP Congress.

As far as the supreme echelon of state power is concerned, this question will be settled completely with the amendments to the constitution which are being prepared at present by the commission established to that aim.

Mr Todor Zhivkov viewed the role and the place of the party in the revolutionary restructuring of society in Bulgaria. He pointed out that the Communist Party must be in the lead of the innovative processes under way in this country.

The Party is the real guarantor of the radical changes under way in our society. It is a generator of revolutionary ideas and proposals for the restructuring. It is the organizer of the struggle for qualitative innovation of the socialist society. Therefore we stand firmly on the Leninist postulations about the character and the role of the Communist Party in the construction of socialism, said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

But the Party will not and must not be a "level" in the hierarchy of state government. It should not exercise state power.

Relieving itself of the functions not typical of it, the party will be able to increase its role as political vanguard of the people, and its governing and leading role in the restructuring process will become more active. In the conditions of self-government the party bears the responsibility and the right to outline the strategy of this country's development, to form the basic directions of her socio-economic development. It will provide the personnel, political and ideological preconditions for the achievement of the goals set before the society; it will direct the educational activity in compliance with the ideals of socialism and communism; it will carry out active political control over the implementation of the outlined directions for socioeconomic development of this country.

The real problem is what will be the means and methods through which it will implement its leading functions in the new conditions. Hence emerges the requirement for deep restructuring in the style and methods of the Party leadership, of the party, said Mr Todor Zhivkov. we must decisively denounce the administrative methods, the party bodies and organizations should not undertake the fulfilment of functions of the state and economic bodies. The Party cannot replace neither the elected bodies of self-management, nor the self-managing communities. The Party must carry out its leading and directive role, its strategic and tactical tasks through the party organizations, through the Communists, through their activity in the workteams and territorial entities.

Of special importance at present is the consistent realization of the political approach in the Party leadership, the strengthening of the contact between the party and the people.

Mr Todor Zhikov paid attention to the fact that at present, when we speak of restructuring in the Party itself, of special importance is the task of acceleration of the processes of democratization of the internal party life.

This question is related to the further enhancement of the collectivity and teamwork principle in the work of the party bodies and organizations, to the establishing and guaranteeing of democratic conditions for most full respect of the Communists' opinion in the life and activity of all parts of the Party organism.

The publicity in the work of the Party bodies and organizations must be broadened, real preconditions must be created so that the Party work on all levels be open for the Communists and the working people, it must be carried out before the eyes of the public.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that in the course of the restructuring a number of problems are emerging in the life and activity of the new local Party bodies: municipal and regional Party committees. It is obvious, he said, that the main task at present lies in the nonadmission of deformations when building up the apparatus' structure, in the consolidation of the elected bodies as working bodies for political leadership.

The report reads that the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Agrarian Party will continue to develop on the basis of the strong and well-established unity of Communists and Agrarian Party members and will correspond to the new processes in the development of the socialist society.

Deputy Foreign Minister Speaks

AU281927 Sofia BTA in English
1855 GMT 28 Jan 88

["On Bulgaria's Foreign Policy in the New Conditions"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 28 (BTA)—The major changes in the present-day world are mirrored in the CPSU documents issued over the last few years. The CPSU views on matters of foreign policy are identical with the BCP convictions in this sphere, said Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Addressing the BCP national conference here today, Mr Lyuben Gotsev said that Bulgaria's foreign policy is consistent with the specific conditions and size of the country, with the requirements of active and interdependent peaceful coexistence. It is a question of rising, philosophically and politically, above the narrowminded notion of class and narrowly national interests, above ideological and other differences. Bulgaria assumes that the two world systems will remain rivals on the battlefield of ideas, but along with this, she is convinced that they must be partners on the battlefield of the preservation of life on earth. Breaking out of the stereotpye of the 'enemy character': This is what the Ministry of Foreign Affairs seeks in its reformed concept, working for good will and partnership with all states.

In Bulgaria's view, restructuring and new political thinking add a new dimension to her friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The dynamic promotion of relations with the fraternal socialist countries will continue to be central to this country's foreign policy.

New approaches are being worked out for a further successful promotion of cooperation with the developing countries on the basis of common capabilities and interests.

Discussing Bulgaria's relations with the Western states, Mr Lyuben Gotsev said that last year's visit to the FRG by the Bulgarian head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, which was important not just for bilateral relations but also for the overall East-West relations, marked an important stage in the progress of new political thinking, as did the promising equitable dialogue with the U.S. and the successful surmounting of a difficult phase in this country's relations with Italy.

The deputy foreign minister made a special point of Bulgaria's peaceloving Balkan policy. In this region, too, no one can strengthen one's own security to the detriment of one's neighbour's security. There is a great positive potentional for the peoples living in this part of the world to be brought closer together. "It is the dominating community of interests that forms the core of Bulgaria's Balkan policy, rather than any of what are known as open questions, inherited from the past," he said. Those open questions should not be allowed to poison the atmosphere in the region. Each country should set an example by solving its own problems and not by lecturing its on neighbour how to do this. All forms of pressure should be renounced, and there should be readiness for well-meaning dialogue.

Bulgaria's relations with almost all Balkan states develop fruitfully on the basis of mutual respect. Bulgaria's proposals for turning this part of the world into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, for the peninsula's ecological protection, for the adoption of a good-neighbourly relations code, for calling an assembly of the Balkan peoples contribute to the strengthening of security and cooperation in the region. This is the "luggage" which Bulgaria diplomacy will take to Belgrade next month for the foreign ministers' meeting, the first such forum in Balkan history.

Stoichkov Discusses Resolutions

AU282159 Sofia BTA in English
2107 GMT 28 Jan 88

["Revolutionary Changes"—BTA headline; Unattributed report on speech by Grigor Stoichkov, alternate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the BCP national conference in Sofia on 28 January 1988]

[Text] Sofia, January 28 (BTA)—The concept of socialist construction in Bulgaria, adopted by the CC of the BCP at its July 1987 plenum, continues the party's general policy line shaped at the April 1956 plenum with modifications to match the new conditions. It will play a definite role in rallying the nation and in urging the masses to activity because it provides for a harmonization of the interests of all population strata, of all economic and territorial units.

Addressing the BCP national conference here today, Mr Grigor Stoichkov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, emphasized that the realization of July 1987 concept and of the BCP national conference resolutions will create conditions to eliminate negative phenomena in different spheres of public life. The transfer of socialist property to the workforces for management and administration and the transition to self-management will now help involve the workforces in the struggle with the aberrations.

The delegate stressed the immense importance of self-management for turning the working people into sovereign masters of their own economic, social and cultural life.

Territorial administration is also brought into line with the principles of self-government. The establishment of the new units of local government: communities, boroughs and regions, gives the population a fundamentally new territorial organisation and fundamentally new rights and responsibilities. Never in the history of its administrative-territorial retailorings has the country experienced so radical a transfer of funcations, rights and responsibilities from the upper to the lower levels, Mr Grigor Stoichkov emphasised.

He drew attention to the fact that the amendments enacted to the electoral law are still timidly resorted to, although they are intended to democratize further our society. According to estimates, only five per cent of the electoral districts set up for the forthcoming local elections have exercised their right to nominate two and more candidates for people's councillors.

The assertion of self-management and the introduction of the new economic levers also runs into difficulties. Some economic managers view those levers solely from the angle of whether they suit them under the existing conditions of production. The attempts to evade the signing of contracts, the failure to deliver products under cooperation agreements and to meet the requirements of the centralised funds and of the market should be checked.

Discussing the need for a new consciousness in the conditions of restructuring, Mr Grigor Stoichkov indicated that executives now should not wait and see what directives and instruction will arrive from "above" but should take risks and seek ways to fulfil the tasks. Each economic organization should implement its own policy to meet its obligations in compliance with the party's general strategy.

Ovcharov Briefs Press on Economic Reform

AU290845 Sofia BTA in English
2344 GMT 28 Jan 88

["On Restructuring in the Economy"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 28 (BTA)—The restructuring of Bulgaria's economy is developing at the fastest rates in comparison to that in the other spheres of life. These processes became particularly intensive after the July 1987 Plenum of the CC of the BCP, Mr Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of planning and economy, said today at a press conference held here.

He told some 150 foreign journalists and about the same number of Bulgarian journalists of the introduction of the economic reform and of the future changes in the economy. Mr Stoyan Ovcharov defined the transference of socialist property to the work teams for management and administration and self-management as a new stage in democratizing economic relations. The technological innovation of industry will continue in the new economic situation (about 76 per cent of the capital investments will be allocated to this purpose).

In electronics, which accounts for about half of the trade with electronic products within the framework of the CMEA, there will be invested 19.2 per cent more funds than last year, but in comparison with 1987 this branch is expected to give an additional output amounting to one milliard leva. The development of microelectronics, mechanical engineering and the biotechnological and the chemical industry will also be given priority.

The minister stressed that this year an improvement of the supply with foods is expected. Enormous resources (12-13 per cent more than in 1987) are allocated to the development of culture and education.

Mr Stoyan Ovcharov spoke of the exceptionally great rights which the economic organizations enjoy in the new conditions. An illustration of this is the right to association—now there are 13 associations in this country, the largest of them producing goods to the tune of 20 milliard leva. The new taxation system creates equal economic conditions for all commodity producers in entering the home and the foreign markets. In them there

operate the norms of self-management. Their leaders are elected, the new wages system does away with levelling and no limit has been set to the growth of remuneration in conformity the work performance. The entire logic of the current restructuring creates conditions for stimulating competition and for the elimination of the monopoly of some commodity producers.

Mr Ovcharov said that the principle of democratic centralism will remain in force in planning, but its guiding principle will be the economic rather than the administrative levers. In future, too, the state will shape the strategic plans: for the country's participation in the international division of labour, for the domestic programs, but the strategic plans will be fulfilled by means of government contracts, which cover 30 to 35 per cent of the planned production for 1988, down from 55 per cent in 1987.

He recalled that the price reform entered its first stage as of the beginning of this year with pegging the prices of 22 per cent of commodities in this country to the international market levels. The reform will be completed by the end of 1990. The minister specified that the retail prices will not be increased, and in this become necessary, it will be done only after a consultation with the public. Strict measures have been taken to deter the attempts at clandestine price rises: The banks will fine the speculating manufacturers twice the amount of the profit obtained from the forced up price. Asked whether enterprises in Bulgaria will have the right to sell shares and bonds, Mr Stoyan Ovcharov explained that a regulation for this is now in the making. Bonds will be available for sale to enterprises in Bulgaria and abroad, which will enable the stronger and more profitable producers to exert pressure on the money-losing businesses to do something about their own restructuring. Certain uneconomic enterprises may well be closed down, but this will be done only after the workers and the experts are reassigned to other jobs and will not result in unemplyment.

Mr Ovcharov said that the state will go on subsidising the economic activities which have a direct bearing on its social function: For instance, 60 million leva were appropriated in 1987 to subsidise the manufacture of children's goods, 45 million leva were spent to keep baby foods prices low and 68 million leva were allocated in fare subsidies for the passenger transport services. However, Bulgaria does not subsidise her exports and strictly abides by the regulations of the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT).

Bilak Pays Official Visit to Greece 27 Jan

Arrives From Damascus

LD272043 Prague CTK in English
1957 GMT 27 Jan 88

[Text] Athens Jan 27 (CTK correspondent)—Presidium Member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak arrived here for a working visit from Damascus tonight.

The visit takes place at the invitation of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) party.

Holds Talks With Ruling Party

LD281807 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1500 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee opened talks today with a delegation of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement Party, led by (Tanasis Tsuratse) and by other members of the Executive Committee.

Vasil Bilak, who is in Greece on a working visit, will also meet in Athens today with Ioannis Papandoniou, deputy minister of national economy, and with Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos, member of the Executive Committee of the ruling party amd minister of the interior.

More on Talks

LD282131 Prague CTK in English
2036 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Athens Jan 28 (CTK correspondent)—Presidium Member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak, who is currently on a working visit to Greece at the invitation of the Ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement Party (PASOK), met here Thursday a Pasok delegation, led by member of the Secretariat and the Executive Committee Thanasis Tsoulas.

Dealing with international topics, the two sides agreed on all fundamental problems of world politics. They appreciated the signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the liquidation of medium and shorter-range missiles and stressed that the process of disarmament must continue, especially in the sphere of nuclear weapons, in which gradual liquidation of nuclear arms must be reached as well as a ban on nuclear and chemical weapons' tests, and the total reduction of conventional armament in Europe.

The two countries' initiatives in creating nuclear and chemical-free zones in central Europe and the Balkans may play a significant role in this sphere. These measures are important for the process of detente in Europe, which has become a stock of all possible kinds of weapons...

The PASOK delegation informed the Czechoslovak guest about the party's relations with Turkey including the disputed Aegean Sea zone. Vasil Bilak said that the Czechoslovak Communist Party supports all proposals for settling disputes by peaceful means without the use of force or the threat of force. He confirmed Czechoslovakia's unchanging attitude towards the solution of the Cyprus issue in the framework of the U.N. resolutions, and an international conference on the basis of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island while respecting the principle of independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The two sides appreciated good relations between PASOK and the Czechoslovak Communist Party. These relations, as well as the relations between Czechoslovakia and Greece are an example of good cooperation and advantageousness of contacts between states with different social systems.

Vasil Bilak also met here Thursday with Deputy Minister of Economy and Trade and Chairman of the Greek side of the mixed Czechoslovak-Greek Commission for Economic Cooperation Yoanis Papantoniou. The two representatives exchanged views on bilateral economic cooperation, and indicated possibilities of its expansion.

The Czechoslovak official held talks today also with member of the PASOK Executive Committee and Interior Minister Akis Tsohatzopoulos.

Jakes Receives Hungary's Baryla 28 Jan

LD282108 Prague CTK in English
1930 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 28 (CTK)—General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Milos Jakes received here today Politburo Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Secretary of its Central Committee Jozef Baryla, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They informed each other of the implementation of the conclusions of their parties' last congresses and of the tasks standing before the two parties at present. They highly appreciated the existing level of relations between the two fraternal parties and countries, and pointed out the possibilities of their further extension in all spheres.

When exchanging views on international topics, the two sides emphasized the significance of the joint effort of socialist countries for the preservation of peace and international security, and for disarmament.

Cuba's Council Vice President Makes Visit

Miret Meets with Leaders

FL262120 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish
1519 GMT 26 Jan 88

[Text] Pedro Miret, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has met with several Czechoslovak political leaders during a working

visit in Prague. An official report issued today in Prague, at the end of the Cuban leader's stay in Czechoslovakia, noted that during his talks with top-level CSSR officials, matters related with bilateral cooperation in the field of energy, were discussed, among others.

Pedro Miret headed our country's delegation to the meeting creating the CEMA committee for cooperation in the field of electronics [as heard]. Draft regulations for the new CEMA committee and the work plan for the 1988-89 period were examined during the meeting, which concluded in the Czechoslovak capital.

Holds Talks

FL270035 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jan 88

[Text] Pedro Miret, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has held talks in Prague with Josef Haman, candidate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committe.

Miret also met with Miroslav Toman, CSSR deputy premier and minister of agriculture and food. Toman heads the CSSR delegation at the meeting of the joint commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Departs 25 Jan

AU281235 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jan 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Meetings With Cuban Guest")

[Excerpts] Prague—Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary, met on Monday [25 January] with Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is on a brief working visit to the CSSR. [passage omitted]

The Cuban guest departed for home the same day. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Josef Haman. [passage omitted]

Prague Reviews Visit by Kohl

LD282209 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Report by correspondent Jiri Halousek on the official visit to the CSSR by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl]

[Text] The visit by Helmut Kohl to Czechoslovakia was conducted in a favorable international situation. As stressed by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a dinner held in honor of the West German guest, the new way of thinking in international politics is no doubt being fruitful. It is in this connection that a question arises as to how this new atmosphere was actually reflected in the relations between states, in the progress and results of the talks between the federal chancellor and our highest representatives.

Before the talks, many people considered it a success that the visit took place at all. The first time—and up to then the last time—this sort of high-level visit was paid by Chancellor Willy Brandt in 1973. The fact is that now, after an almost 15 year break, the dialogue between the premiers of the two countries undoubtedly expresses not only an upward trend in the relations between the CSSR and the GDR in the past few years, but also a pronounced positive shift in the overall international situation.

If the visit by Helmut Kohl to Prague were to bring nothing but the fact of his meeting and talking with our leaders, it would be little, in view of the current climate. From this point of view, the atmosphere in which the talks were taking place was of great significance. Both sides assessed it as highly open and constructive. The content of the talks, naturally, were decisive. The CSSR and FRG want to accelerate the development of mutual relations in all spheres. In economy, for example, what is involved is considerable expansion of the present number of production cooperation cases and setting up joint participation enterprises, wherever possible. A large number of interesting projects is being considered, such as building the highway between Prague and Nurenberg and mutual interlinking of power grids.

During Helmut Kohl's visit, an agreement on internal shipping transport was signed. Last autumn, a convention on cooperation in protecting the environment and an agreement on shipping represents yet another significant bilateral document, while talks are underway on expanding similar cooperation into other spheres.

Another significant part of the CSSR-FRG talks, which ended yesterday, was also the current international situation. The two sides welcomed the signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on eliminating medium- and short-range missiles and spoke in favor of continuing disarmament in the areas of strategic, chemical, and conventional weapons, as well as reducing short-range missiles. Helmut Kohl said that during his coming visit to Washington, he will explain to U.S. senators the need for ratification of the latest U.S.-USSR disarmament treaty, and the Czechoslovak side expressed readiness to discuss all questions that would lead to a safer world with fewer weapons.

If we look at the recent past, who would have thought so many identical or similar views and attitudes could be achieved in such a short time? Naturally, there is a large range of views on fundamental international and some bilateral questions. The CSSR and FRG belong to differing social systems and military alliances; much still has to be done to increase mutual trust.

But as Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed when receiving Helmut Kohl, the federal chancellor's talks in Prague clearly expressed the political will and readiness of both sides to carry out further steps to develop mutually advantageous cooperation. This approach fully corresponds to current demands; it is an expression of the joint contribution of both states toward strengthening peace and security.

Group of Six Stockholm Declaration Welcomed

LD291407 Prague CTK in English
1300 GMT 29 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 29 (CTK)—The Stockholm declaration on arms control and disarmament, signed by the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania on January 21, is an important document proving that the group known as the Delhi Six has an important place in the international dialogue on disarmament.

We sincerely welcome the Stockholm declaration, its ideas and initiatives, Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dusan Rovensky said today. They are in harmony with the efforts of Czechoslovakia and other socialist states on arms control and disarmament.

The declaration provides more possibilities for cooperation at international forums in the solution of major disarmament issues. We will continue to actively cooperate with the Delhi group, the spokesman said.

He described the group's activities as a great support to the effort to avert the threat of nuclear war, halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, as a strong impulse to the mobilization and unification of all peace and anti-war forces for the sake of preserving peace, strengthening security and expanding cooperation.

Government Session Discusses State Report

LD282225 Prague Television Service in Slovak
1830 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic paid homage to the memory of Comrade Himl at its session today. The government discussed the report on ensuring this year's state plan, taking into account the domestic market, foreign trade and the balanced nature of the state budget. In keeping with the conclusions of the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee, it adopted certain amendments to the plan, which apart from other things, represents the reduction of the adjusted net output and profit first and foremost in the organizations of the Federal Ministry of General Engineering and the Ministries of Industry of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republic. The purpose of this decision of the government is to strengthen the internal and external balance of national economy and to create realistic conditions for more continual and more rhythmical fulfillment of the planned tasks.

The government at the same time approved the strategy of the Ministry of Finance, which is to lead to a good balance in the state budget.

Having discussed and approved the guidelines for ensuring the complex restructuring of the economic mechanism, which were worked out on the basis of the conclusions of the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government has, among other things, set a task to present in February this year a draft of the guidelines and the strategy for the restructuring of organizational structures in the production, scientific-research and trade base; in the second 6 months of this year to present a proposal for the definition of the work and the activity of the central bodies of the state administration in the conditions of the restructuring of the economic mechanism. By the end of May a draft of the program is to be put forward for the placement of the workers released in connection with the changes in central bodies and in the organizations of production, scientific-technical and trade base, including the creation of the conditions for their retraining and the solution of social issues which are linked with this.

The Government also decided to put forward for discussion in the government by the end of February the draft bills on state enterprise, on agriculture, housing, consumers and the production cooperative movement amended according to the results of the nationwide discussion.

The adopted guidelines will be published as soon as possible so that the public can be acquainted with them in detail.

Chnoupek Meets Slovak Representatives

LD281801 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1500 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met today at Bratislava Castle with the heads of representations in the Slovak capital. He emphasized in his speech that the systematic deepening of fraternal relations and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, our closest ally, will be our paramount priority during this year. The pioneer and revolutionary actions, with which the Soviet comrades enter the second stage of the restructuring, represent the most valuable inspiration for us.

Bohuslav Chnoupek thanked the heads of representations in Bratislava for their activity, which is not confined just to consular practice, but has clear political, economic, and cultural content.

On behalf of the Bratislava consular corps, (Franz Pockiser), its representative, praised the successes achieved by Czechoslovakia in the economy and culture and praised Czechoslovakia's peace activity in the international forum.

Jakes Speaks at Political Employees Meeting

LD262106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Jan 88

[Text] Political employees of the CPCZ Central Committee met in Prague today. They discussed the tasks of party work in implementing the conclusions of the seventh session of the party Central Committee in preparing the annual party member meetings and conferences. The meeting was addressed by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the party Central Committee. He discussed the role of the party Central Committee in the new stage of developing a socialist society in the conditions of restructuring the economic mechanism and other spheres of social life, deepening socialist democracy, and the level of public information.

He said that the activity of the CPCZ as a political vanguard of society must correspond to the newness and extent of tasks of the current period. He pointed to the need for a considerable improvement in the quality of activity by the party Central Committee in the interest of overcoming bureaucratic approaches and departmentalism, faster mastering of the new style, methods, and forms of political, ideological, organizational, and cadre work by the party organs and organizations. A sound knowledge of the situation in the party and the society, the ability of its objective assessment which stems from proper analyses and truthful information, and constant connection with employees of the apparatus with life are decisive for this activity.

Comrade Milos Jakes also made a detailed analysis of the Central Committee in preparing annual member meetings of primary organizations and conferences of the party whose deliberations represent an important innerparty and national event.

The meeting continued a discussion which brought a number of incentives for improving the quality of work of the party Central Committee. In his winding-up speech, Comrade Milos Jakes praised the topics which were mentioned in the discussion and answered the questions of the participants.

Press Release on Fischer Visit to USSR

LD281656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 28 Jan 88

["Press Release on the Visit by Oskar Fischer, GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the USSR"—ADN headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan (ADN)—At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, was in the Soviet Union on an official friendship visit from the 26 to 28 January 1988.

Oskar Fischer was received for talks by Andrey Gromyko, politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Yegor Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A detailed exchange of views took place between Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Oskar Fischer on the further development of bilateral relations and a broad spectrum of international problems.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and the USSR are developing dynamically in line with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and the agreements reached in the meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker, that they are reaching a qualitatively new level and are being enriched through new, progressive forms of cooperation.

Eduard Shevardnadze reported on the revolutionary processes taking place in the Soviet Union and the realization of the decisions of the CPSU in the new stage of restructuring. Oskar Fischer informed him of the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for raising the efficiency of the economy and deepening the unity of economic and social policy. He underlined that the GDR was following with interest and sympathy and in the spirit of internationalist alliance and with fraternal solidarity, the CPSU's struggle to implement the course of the renewal and restructuring of socialist policy in the USSR.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the growing cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member states. They stated their determination to contribute in an all-round manner to deepening the coordinated action of the allied states and to perfecting the mechanism of their cooperation in international affairs and in the drafting and implementation of a resourceful and coordinated foreign policy.

Full concurrence of views was again expressed in the discussion of international problems. The ministers underlined the historic importance of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations at the highest level and the treaty signed in Washington in December 1987 on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium- and shorter-range missiles, which is a milestone for a real start to nuclear disarmament. The fact that the allied socialist states contributed actively to the success of the Washington summit meeting was praised.

The Soviet side highly evaluated the consistent efforts of the GDR and the CSSR to bring about the treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles and their constructive attitude in coordinating concrete questions of the implication of the treaty on the territories of the two states.

The USSR's agreement with the GDR and the CSSR to withdraw in the very near future—without waiting for the treaty of 8 December 1987 to come into force—the Soviet missiles which were deployed on their territories as a countermeasure to the dangers posed by the U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe was assessed as an effective initiative that advances the process of nuclear disarmament.

The partners in the talks considered the elaboration of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on a 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons with observation by both sides of the ABM Treaty as signed in 1972, and the non-withdrawal from this treaty for an agreed period, to be a particularly important stage on the road to nuclear disarmament.

The ministers also stressed that attempts to extend the arms race to other spheres, no matter under what pretext, contradict the goals of a radical reduction in nuclear armaments.

Oskar Fischer and Eduard Shevardnadze stressed the need to successfully conclude the negotiations on a complete and general ban on chemical weapons as rapidly as possible, now that progress achieved in the negotiations in recent years has smoothed the path to the conclusion of an international convention. The GDR and the USSR reaffirm their standpoint that the convention must provide for reliable verification and control procedures, including obligatory inspections on demand without the right of refusal. They favor more openness in the field of confidence-building measures and support the multilateral exchange of data on chemical weapons of the first half of 1988. The GDR and the USSR condemn all attempts to depart from the goal agreed on in the negotiations for a complete ban on chemical weapons, without any exceptions. They are concerned at the start of production of a new generation of chemical weapons, binary weapons, in the United States. Both sides are of the opinion that attempts to get permission to produce certain chemical weapons included in the convention do not correspond to the aims of a ban on chemical weapons but, on the contrary, lead objectively to their further spread.

The ministers comprehensively discussed security issues and cooperation in Europe. They spoke in favor of giving a new political impetus to the pan-European process, taking account of the experience gathered in the working out of the treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles.

It is particularly important to agree without delay, at the consultations of the 23 countries, on a mandate to begin negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, including dual-purpose systems.

The nuclear components of these systems could become the subject of appropriate negotiations in the near future. In this regard, it was affirmed again that both sides are adhering to a comprehensive approach to the problem of reducing military confrontation in Europe. The desire was expressed to seek ways of eliminating imbalances and asymmetries and reducing military potentials to the level sufficient for defense, on the basis of the exchange of the necessary basic data, with the strictest monitoring and verification [kontrolle and ueberpruefung]. The implementation of the proposal of the Warsaw Pact member states—to carry out consultations between representatives of the states of the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO, to compare the military doctrines of the two alliances and their participants, to ensure that they are founded on defensive principles—would lead to a consolidation of trust and an extension of openness and predictability in the military sphere.

The GDR and the USSR favor concluding the Vienna meeting of the states participating in the CSCE with weighty, mutually acceptable accords on the whole range of political, economic, and humanitarian issues, in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, on the basis of a realistic and constructive approach. They attach great importance to the summoning of a pan-European conference on humanitarian cooperation in Moscow.

The ministers spoke in favor of deepening and expressing in concrete terms the multilateral dialogue on the proposals submitted in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Murmansk. Their implementation would make it possible to reduce military confrontation radically and to turn the North into a zone of peace and beneficial cooperation.

The Soviet side emphasized the topicality of the initiatives developed by the GDR and the CSSR for the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe and affirmed its full support.

The ministers stressed the efforts of the GDR and the USSR for establishing a "joint European home," in which an atmosphere of trust and goodneighborly cooperation between all countries, regardless of their economic system and social order, prevails. It must be based on the irreversible principles of preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states in their present borders. The GDR and USSR devote great importance to the further development of cooperation with the FRG on the basis of strict adherence to the treaties signed with the socialist states and the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, which put an end to a period of dangerous confrontation and which has become an important factor for stability and security in Europe.

Possible solutions to crisis situations in the various regions of the world were constructively discussed. The determination of the two states to promote the search for paths to a just and peaceful elimination of regional conflicts was underlined.

In the exchange of views on the UN's activity, the ministers noted with satisfaction that the results of the 42d UNGA session reflect the efforts of the peoples to promote and strengthen the process of renewing international life. This was given particular expression in the document on questions concerning the creation of a comprehensive system of world peace and international security.

The negotiations and talks in Moscow proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual agreement.

On behalf of the GDR Government, Oskar Fischer invited Eduard Shevardnadze on an official friendship visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

SED-SPD Group Issues Security Talk Communique

LD281450 East Berlin Adn International Service in German 1221 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Bonn, 28 Jan (ADN)—The joint working group of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Bundestag group on security policy questions in Europe ended its 2-day working meeting in Bonn on Thursday. A joint communique on the consultations, which were led by Hermann Axen and Egon Bahr, states:

After the start to nuclear disarmament agreed by the USSR and the United States, the joint working group discussed the continuation of the nuclear disarmament process in Europe and the start of conventional disarmament. Important starting points on this are contained in the proposal of the joint working group on the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe. The working group is of the opinion that the states on either side of the dividing line between the alliances are to a particular extent interested in ending the arms race and starting disarmament in all spheres.

It welcomes the readiness of the GDR and CSSR Governments to reduce the medium-range missiles of shorter-range stationed on their territories before the ratification of the treaty on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles.

The working group supports the efforts for the speedy drafting of a mandate on conventional disarmament and stability from the Atlantic to the Urals, so that the negotiations on substance can start this year still, it adds. The aim of the working group is to submit proposals on the establishment of mutual nonoffensive capability under conditions of sufficient defense capability. During the meeting of the working group in Bonn other aspects of arms control and disarmament policy were also discussed. In view of the problems which emerged at the Geneva negotiations on a world-wide ban on chemical weapons, the working group reemphasizes its proposals for the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons.

The working group has agreed to continue its work in Berlin on 30 March 1988.

The meeting wss attended on the SPD side by: Egon Bahr, chairman of the Disarmament and Arms Control Subcommittee in the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten D. Voigt, chairman of the chemical disarmament working group and representative of the SPD Bundestag group in the Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the SPD executive; Erwin Horn, member of the SPD Bundestag group executive; Dr Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group in the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD party council; Dr Uwe Stehr, disarmament and arms control assistant in the SPD Bundestag group; and Wolfgang Weimer, assistant in the SPD Bundestag group.

Participating on the SED side were: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Uschner, deputy departmental head in the Central Committee and secretary of the Foreign Policy Commission in the Politburo; Prof Dr Manfred Mueller, head of the basic issues department in the Institute of International Relations in the Academy of State and Law: Dr Guenter Hillmann, departmental head in the Foreign Ministry; and Karl-Heinz Wagner, staff member of the SED Central Committee.

Kleiber Receives CEMA Representatives

AU281654 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jan 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Tuesday [26 January] at the official building of the Council of Ministers Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and permanent GDR representative to CEMA, received the heads of the delegations of the CEMA member states, which are taking part in a meeting of the Permanent CEMA Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of Construction in Berlin. They unanimously praised the long-standing successful cooperation in the field of construction which has contributed to accelerating scientific-technological progress and to enhance the industrialization of building production, the implementation of the housing program, and the expansion of building material industry in all CEMA member states.

Guenther Kleiber pointed out that on the basis of the 43d (Extraordinary) CEMA Session it is a question of aiming cooperation within CEMA to a higher degree at the quick accomplishment of scientific-technological top performances, particularly in the application of key technologies. The resolutions adopted by this CEMA session opened up further prospects for the intensification of cooperation within the framework of direct relations between the organs, combines, and research centers in the sphere of construction and building material industry. Guenther Kleiber referred to the high targets that have been set for this branch of the GDR's national economy in the 1988 national economic plan. The construction workers bear a high responsibility for ensuring the fulfillment of the construction tasks designed to strengthen the material-technical base of the national economy, and for implementing the the housing program as the core of the SED's social policy.

Commentary On Papandreou Visit

AU281631 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jan 88 p 2

[W.M. commentary: "A Dialogue that Serves Europe and Peace"]

[Text] The meeting between Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou, which took place in Berlin over the weekend [23-24 January], is proof of the good and close relations between our Republic and Greece. But above all, this renewed encounter between the two statesmen demonstrates the mutual interest in continuing the dialogue and in jointly advocating peace, disarmament, detente, and the improvement of the current international situation.

The guest fully supported the announcement made by Erich Honecker during the meeting—which has meanwhile received great international attention—that in line with an agreement between the GDR, as well as the CSSR, and the Soviet party and state leadership to withdraw the medium-range nuclear missiles of shorter range deployed on their territories earlier than originally planned. The Greek prime minister spoke of an historic moment and expressed the certainty that this new GDR initiative is welcomed by the international community.

Andreas Papandreou came to Berlin from a meeting of the six heads of state and government in Stockholm—the meeting, the outcome of which Erich Honecker assessed as the way the states and peoples, despite their different level of social development, their different political structures, and the different geographical situations, can contribute to a secure peace through disarmament and trusting cooperation. The "Stockholm Declaration" is indeed another demonstration of the great responsibility

of the Group of Six for freeing mankind from the scourge of nuclear threat and for the future of our planet. It lends fresh impetus to cooperation among all forces of peace all over the world. Erich Honecker explicitly welcomed the "Stockholm Declaration" and reaffirmed that the GDR will continue to support all steps directed toward peace in the world.

Referring to the GDR's contribution to peace and disarmament, the Greek head of government stressed that the GDR combines its proposals with the six state initiative. In other words: There is agreement between our policy and the "Stockholm Declaration", as talks in Berlin have again shown. The Warsaw Pact states and the six state initiative jointly regard the reduction of strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent, the halting of nuclear tests, the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons, and the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons as further necessary and possible steps, now that the door to disarmament has been pushed open through the agreement between the USSR and the United States.

The statesmen agreed that following the conclusion of this agreement, the situation is different than before the Washington summit. Mankind is deriving new hope from the knowledge that real disarmament is possible. All those who have contributed to the coming about of the Washington summit through their resolute and responsible work, must now be vigilant that the start of nuclear disarmament becomes reality. This is all the more necessary because influential circles in some Western countries are making efforts to compensate the agreed disarmament measures by increasing the arms buildup in other areas. The GDR vigorously supports the idea that no type of weapons and no verification issue be excluded from the disarmament process. Asymmetries and imbalances must be eliminated by the one who has the advantage.

In view of the active approach of the GDR and Greece to safeguarding peace as the most important present-day issue, it was clear that the talks were dominated by questions regarding the contributions of both states to promoting the disarmament process. The GDR proposal to set up a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe and Greece's support for such a zone in the Balkans received mutual backing. Andreas Papandreou's call for a nuclear-free corridor from Scandinavia through central Europe to the Balkans was warmly welcomed. The prime minister pointed out that in Greece Erich Honecker's consistent position regarding the elimination of nuclear weapons, the stance he demonstrated during his visits to Bonn and Paris, as well as in his recent letter to Chancellor Kohl have drawn great attention in Greece.

Those who have carefully read the speeches of the two statesmen given during their Berlin meeting, will realize what makes their dialogue so fruitful for both states and for the cause of peace on our continent: Irrespective of the political, economic, and social differences between the two states, despite their membership in different alliance systems, even because of and in full consideration of these difference, the statesmen from the GDR and Greece emphasized in a responsible manner the things they have in common—the basic interest to live together and work together in peace and good-neighborliness in the common house of Europe.

FINANCIAL TIMES Interviews Hager

LD281843 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN)—Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the deputy editor of the FINANCIAL TIMES, Malcolm Rutherford, for a talk on Thursday in which he explained questions related to the GDR's domestic and foreign policy. He outlined in detail the positions of the GDR on disarmament and peace policy, which are expressed in a constructive policy of dialogue. The meeting also centered on questions related to the shaping of advanced socialist society. Kurt Hager referred to the dynamic development of the GDR economy and to the SED's policy, which is aimed at the welfare of the entire people. He stressed in particular the GDR's achievements in the realization of the socio-political program, with the housing construction program as the centerpiece. Kurt Hager explained the tasks facing the GDR in the introduction of the key technologies in numerous spheres of the economy.

The talk was attended by the British ambassador to the GDR, Timothy John Everard.

Physicist Klaus Fuchs Dies 28 Jan

LD281558 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN)—The world famous GDR physicist, Klaus Fuchs, died on the 28 January 1988 at the age of 76. Emeritus Professor Dr Klaus Fuchs was a member of the SED Central Committee and full member of the GDR Academy of Sciences.

An obituary published on Thursday states that in Fuchs the SED was losing a comrade who devoted his entire life to the struggle of the Party of the working class. Even as a young man he devoted his whole strength to the creation of the political preconditions of a new social order in the communist youth movement and as a member of the KPD.

He remained faithful to that goal even when he was forced to leave his homeland after the fascist take-over of power.

As a socialist scientist, secondary school teacher, communist, and loyal friend of the Soviet Union, he worked successfully and resourcefully for over 2 decades in helping to develop the energy economy in the GDR. His scientific achievements in the sphere of theoretical physics and his contributions to philosophical problems of

modern natural sciences, his steadfast work for socialism and for the preservation of peace brought him high national and international respect.

For 20 years Comrade Klaus Fuchs did his utmost for our Party's struggle to build socialism.

As an expression of the high value placed on his work, he was conferred the Karl Marx Order, the GDR National Prize, and the title "Outstanding Scientist of the People" and other high state awards by the party and government.

The SED Central Committee will always honor the memory of Prof Dr Klaus Fuchs.

Mittag Attends Consumer Goods Meeting

LD282022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 28 Jan (ADN)—In 1988, the combines and enterprises of the Karl-Marx-Stadt bezirk intend to make available to the public new, high quality consumer goods for which there is demand, valued at 300 million marks in excess of the plan. Information about this was given on Thursday by 420 party activists from the Saxon industrial bezirk in a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which they adopted during a meeting about consumer goods production in Karl-Marx-Stadt.

In the presence of Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk Executive, and of Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary, the participants in the meeting gave assurances that they would carry through their commitment to make an effective contribution to the further realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, particularly regarding the securing of the main task with its unity of economic and social policy.

At the beginning of the meeting, Siegfried Lorenz stressed that these new plans by the workers had been taken up as a result of the evaluation of the fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee. They could also be based on experience of the previous year. In 1987, new consumer goods were produced in the bezirk valued at 10.5 billion marks.

All in all, the speaker stressed, since our first consumer goods conference in 1978, we have fulfilled the commitments which we have taken on for the additional production of consumer goods year by year, we have come up with more viable initiatives and have added new experiences to our overall work. It would be right to continue this successfully now.

Guenter Mittag assessed the creative discussion and the commitments in the letter to Erich Honecker as a remarkable setting of targets which had great significance for the entire GDR far beyond the bezirk. He said that the well-being of the individual is, and remains, the supreme concern of the policy of the SED and of the socialist state.

This end is served by the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, which we are fulfilling with all possible consistency. This end is served by the continuous growth in performances of our national economy, which is characteristic of our overall development. This end is served by the widespread development and application of the key technologies, and in particular of microelectronics. In this way, we are creating the fundamental preconditions for a higher quality of products and for their more productive manufacture in larger quantities.

In their letter to Erich Honecker, the participants in the discussion meeting take as a starting point the fact that last year the preconditions for the continuous realization of the new targets were already created. In 1987, the Karl-Marx-Stadt bezirk fulfilled the plan for manufacture of products for supply to the public with a figure of 101.9 percent, and supplied goods valued at over 13 billion marks to domestic trade.

In the new plans, we may base ourselves on a material and intellectual potential capable of high performance, on expensive experiences, on a great readiness and solid ability on the part of trained male and female workers and members of the intelligentsia. It goes on: It is our aim to work so that goods which are contractually linked to domestic trade—from the items of the central supply plan to the 1,000 little things and spare parts—are supplied in accordance with deadlines and requirements of quality. In addition, we are continuing to expand cooperation and direct relations between production and trade.

In detail, the plan targets are to be exceeded as follows: for the newly developed refrigerator "KS 1450," by 5,000; for the electronic fully automatic washing machine "VA 861E" by 1,000; and for knitware and leisure clothing as required by 200,000 items. It is further planned to begin production of the newly developed washing machine "Kompakt" 2 months early, and to manufacture 92,000 this year. The new "Diamant" cycle for leisure sports will be put into production. The domestic market is receiving 5,000 of these. The production of children's sportswear is to be almost tripled.

Honecker Sends Birthday Greetings to Modrow

AU281726 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jan 88 p 2

[Message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Hans Modrow, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk leadership: "Congratulations From the SED Central Committee to Comrade Hans Modrow; Greetings Message on His 60th Birthday"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Hans Modrow: On the occasion of your 60th birthday, the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council convey most cordial greetings and congratulations to you.

We respect you as a tested fighter and experienced Party worker who is devoting his entire ability and political work to the cause of the workers class and the working people, to a strong socialism and secure peace.

For almost 4 decades your life and work have been inseparably linked with the successful development of the GDR and the strengthening of the militant force of our Marxist-Leninist party. In responsible positions within the socialist youth association and the party, as secretary of the FDJ Central Council, as first secretary of the Berlin-Koepenick SED Bezirk leadership, as director of the Central Committee Agitation Department, and since 1973 as first secretary of the Dresden SED Bezirk leadership for example, you have made a respected contribution to the successful implementation of the SED policy aimed at the well-being of the people and at the safeguarding of peace through your high sense of responsibility and untiring commitment.

Under your leadership, the Dresden Party bezirk organization is resourcefully realizing the 11th SED Congress decisions, together with all working people in the bezirk.

Enjoying the confidence of the Party, you were elected as a candidate member of the Central Committee by the Fifth Congress of our party and as a member by the Seventh Party Congress. Since 1957, as a deputy of the GDR People's Chamber, you have been working for the strengthening and international reputation of our socialist worker-peasant state.

Your Party-oriented actions are permeated by the principles of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and by deep affinity with the party of Lenin and the Soviet Union.

As a Party official your leadership activity, your ideopolitical work, and your business-like and convincing attitude are always aimed at strengthening the trusting relations between the party and the people, at implementing the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy with high results, and at increasing the militant strength of the party organizations. In this you have earned great respect and confidence among the communists and working people of the Dresden Bezirk.

Dear Comrade Hans Modrow, on your day of honor we convey cordial thanks for your long-standing and successful activity in the service of the Party.

We wish you good health, creative vigor, and further successes in your responsible activity in implementing the policy of our Party as well as all the best in your personal life.

With socialist greetings, E. Honecker. The Council of Ministers and the GDR People's Chamber also congratulated Hans Modrow in Dresden.

[On the same page NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries a 50-word report on Hans Modrow having been awarded the title of honor "Hero of Labor" at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers]

Marjai Welcomes Cuban Delegation to Session

FL270200 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Jan 88

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier of Hungary, and Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today inaugurated in Budapest the 15th session of the Joint Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Trade.

The two delegations began official talks after the opening ceremony was held in Parliament.

Marjai welcomed the delegation on behalf of the directorate of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the government.

Fernandez expressed his appreciation for the invitation to participate in the joint meetings and he conveyed a warm and personal greeting from Cuban leader Fidel Castro to the Hungarian people and government.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD282220 Budapest MTI in English 2140 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 28 (MTI)—With the signing of a protocol the 15th session of the Hungarian-Cuban economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee has ended on Thursday in Budapest. Jozsef Marjai and Jose Ramon Fernandez deputy-prime ministers headed the delegations which evaluated the work accomplished and the implementation of the decisions since the last session. The tasks related to the development of the co-operation were compared and discussed.

It was concluded that the trade of commodities between the two countries in 1988 develops according to the previous year's figure. Year after year an increasing number of Cuban professionals are arriving to Hungary to obtain experience. In the framework of labour force co-operation the number of Cuban youngsters on work and training in the Hungarian factories and production facilities reached 4,700. Hungary participates in the geological survey of Cuba which already has resulted in the exploration of substantial mineral resources.

During the session the bi-governmental agreement running up to 1990 on autobus industry was signed. Within the framework of this agreement the co-operation continues which means till now 4,300 buses assembled in Cuba—alone in the past two years 1,300 buses were assembled. The committee concluded that for the development of the autobus co-operation the range of materials and spare parts manufactured in Cuba should be increased.

At the session of the committee agreement was reached, among others, on the increased Hungarian purchase of fresh and processed citrus fruits from Cuba. The Hungarian party helps to alleviate the supply difficulties of Cuba with the delivery of foods and other goods.

During his Budapest visit, Deputy-Prime Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez met Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP CC, Social and Health Minister Judit Csehak and visited the companies and institutions which play an important role in the Hungarian-Cuban relations.

Officials Receive Soviet Party Workers Group

LD291341 Budapest MTI in English 1256 GMT 29 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI)—A Soviet Party workers' delegation, headed by Arkadiy Volskiy, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and head of the Central Committee Department for Machine Engineering, has visited Hungary on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The delegation met Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade. They held talks with Imre Kovacs, head of the Economic Policy Department of the HSWP Central Committee.

The party workers' delegation was informed on the HSWP experience in the reform of the economic management system and discussed topical issues related to Hungarian-Soviet cooperation in the machine industry.

MTI Reports Horn's Activities in Syria

LD291021 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 29 Jan 88

[Text] Damascus, January 29 (MTI)—Gyula Horn, Hungarian state secretary of foreign affairs, visited the Syrian Arab Republic on January 27-28, and held talks with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice-president, Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs, Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Diah al-Fatah, deputy foreign minister. The parties surveyed the development of bilateral relations, with special regard to economic cooperation.

Gyula Horn and his Syrian negotiating partners exchanged views on topical international affairs.

Gyula Horn informed his partners of the foreign policy endeavours of the socialist community, and the efforts aimed at strengthening the favourable tendencies in international life. The parties thoroughly discussed the situation in the Middle East region and the Persian Gulf. They took a stand for the peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, and for the soonest poossible convocation of a peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations. The parties expressed

solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people, and emphasized the necessity of making continued efforts to put an end to, and prevent the escalation of, the Iraq-Iran war.

On Thursday Gyula Horn left for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

PPF Delegation Returns From Bulgaria

AU282053 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 27 Jan 88 pl 3

[Excerpts] A delegation of the PPF National Council has returned from Bulgaria, where it participated in a consultative conference of patriotic front secretaries from European socialist countries and from Cuba in charge of international issues. The participants accepted the invitation, submitted by the PPF, to hold the next consultative conference in Budapest in 1989.

Hungarian Sports Official on Olympics, Trade

SK280213 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jan 88 p 12

[By staff reporter Choe Hyong-kyu]

[Text] A record 161 nations out of 167 International Olympic Committee members have confirmed their appearance in this fall's Seoul Olympic Games. But organizers here are still hoping for a perfect entry in the global sports gala, drumming up a still-open-door stance toward six non-participants, including North Korea.

The notion, based on the Olympic movement, has been echoed by foreign officials and even a high-ranking sports officials from an Eastern Bloc country is hoping that all the non-attendants will live up to the world's expectation.

"I met with Korean Sports Minister Cho Sang-ho this morning, and he stressed that the door is still open. When it comes to North Korea's attitude toward the Seoul games, I have to say that the door is still open," said Antal Pongrac, visiting vice president of the Hungarian National Olympic Committee, yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with THE KOREA TIMES, Pongrac, concurrently vice minister of the Hungarian State Office for Youth and Sports, said, "I agree with the Korean Government's stance to keep the door open to the non-participants, North Korea and Cuba..."

The vice minister, who is leading a seven-member delegation, flew into Seoul Monday for substantial talks with Seoul organizers on his country's participation in the Games.

Asked about Hungary's decision to become the first East European nation to accept the IOC invitation to the Seoul Games, he said, "We wanted to present a Christmas gift to the sports community worldwide." Hungary informed the IOC of its acceptance on Dec. 21 last year.

"All National Olympic Committees should be run on an independent basis. Therefore, we held no prior talks or consultations with our allies such as the Soviet Union.

"Ninety-nine members of the Hungarian NOC took part in the day's general session and the decision was made unanimously," Pongrac added.

Introducing the East European nation's favorite sport, the vice minister placed top priority on the concept of "sports for all."

"Hungarian sports policy have been focused on the elite-only sports until midway through the 1986, but the policy has been changed to place more emphasis on the leisure sports for all people ever since.

"Today, Hungary has some 2,000 sports clubs nationwide to which more than 500,000 amateurs belong," he said.

Expressing his satisfaction with the Olympic preparations now underway, the stranger to Korea praised the friendly atmosphere omnipresent in the hearts of Seoul citizens.

Visiting at a time when Hungary is reportedly preparing to set up a trade office in Seoul in March, Pongrac expressed his optimistic views on the future relationship between the two nations.

"Such a move will eventually have an impact on every field of the two nations. Mutual economic, sporting and cultural relations will be reinforced ever since. I think that is what mankind should strive for in the long run," he asserted.

Gaspar-led TU Delegation Leaves for PRC

LD291340 Budapest MTI in English 1256 GMT 29 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI)—On Friday a Hungarian trade union delegation left for China on the invitation of the National Council of Chinese Trade Unions. The delegation is headed by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

TV, Radio To Air Foreign Commercials

LD290922 Budapest MTI in English 0648 GMT 29 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI)—The Hungarian Radio and the Hungarian Television will broadcast commercials of foreign companies in the future. The

commercials can only advertise foreign goods and products that are available in Hungary. For instance, goodwill-type commercials of foreign trading houses, department stores, and foreign tourism and cultural services, and companies will be included in commercial blocks and programmes aired and broadcast on Hungarian radio and television.

Commercials account for only a mere 3 percent of the total programme time of the two programmes of Hungarian television. According to plans, foreign commercials will receive a daily one minute of programme time in the daily 20 minutes of Hungarian advertisement programmes. The average length of commercials will be 20-30 seconds, and one minute of broadcasting time costs between 2,000 and 12,900 Swiss francs, depending on the time-slot. The share of foreign commercials on the three programmes of Hungarian radio will be similar. The price for radio commercials is between 380 to 3,300 Swiss francs. Commercials will be carried in the way customary in Hungary: in a separate block, that is programmes will not be interrupted for commercials. During the Budapest International Fair, channel-2 of the Hungarian television plans to air a programme "MTV Plus" which will also include the commercials of foreign exhibitors.

Hungarian Agencies Drop Tours to Bulgaria

LD281504 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] The five largest Hungarian travel agencies—IBUSZ, Cooptourist, Express, Budapest Tourist and Volantourist—are not organizing tours to Bulgaria this year. This is because the Hungarian and Bulgarian travel agencies have not been able to agree on prices. The Bulgarians announced a 10 percent price rise after having learned that the Hungarian travel agencies had raised their prices for tours to Hungary by 40 percent due to the turnover tax and the 100 percent flight supplement. It was for this reason that these Hungarian travel agencies decided not to organize tours to Bulgaria.

Young MSZMP Debates Politburo Propositions

AU281556 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jan 88 p 5

[Correspondents' report: "Suggestions and Interpretations—Exchanges of Views on the Party's Leading Role and on the Further Development of the System of Political Institutions"]

[Excerpt] Exchanges of views are under way in various forms on the propositions worked out by a working committee commissioned by the MSZMP Central Committee concerning the MSZMP's leading role in Hungarian society and the further development of the system of political institutions. In the introduction to the propositions one can read: "The Politburo expects that, in the course of the debates under way in the MSZMP, the Communists, the party organs, and the party organizations, fully aware of their responsibilities, will strive to renew the entire area of the party's activities; this can significantly contribute to making our construction work more efficient and to promoting social and economic development."

If only by supplying individual examples, we would like to demonstrate in our report the critical tone of the debates, and those observations made by participants that merit further thought, and their intentions to support renewal.

The young MSZMP members invited to the meeting in the Budapest's first district were not satisfied with every aspect of the Politburo propositions. The MSZMP and KISZ district leaders had selected the 11 members of the technological intelligentsia, teachers, and artists, who were above 30 years old, on the basis of their distinguished work in the youth movement and the party. At the debate it seemed that interpreting the propositions was a difficult task for the invited guests. In their opinion, the propositions are adequate as topics for debate, but they do not contain methods and means to accomplish and implement the requirements that have been known for a long time, requirements that had been reformulated as a list of wishes in terms of "should," "would be," and "it is necessary." They thought that the document containing the propositions should have included a more thorough analysis of the situation, and questioned whether the Hungarians have really reached a higher level of socialist construction, as was stated in the document they had received.

The participants in the debate expressed far-reaching agreement with the endeavors outlined in the propositions; but objected to the awkward formulation of the tasks and to their presentation in the document in bulk, without indicating emphases and the tasks' order of importance. Therefore, they thought that it will be difficult to implement them because everybody—whether he supports changes or not—will find justification for his views among the various items of the document. As an example they mentioned that the phrase "there should be less intervention by the managing organs in the selection of the officials of the basic organizations" is vague and can be interpreted too widely. Instead of less intervention, its elimination is required. The young people said that in it is in the interest of the medium-level leaders to avoid change because lack of change will also guarantee their lucrative job and that they will not be called to account in the future. In this connection, the young party members also expressed their opinion that the party's system of calling someone to account is very logical, but even the best system can operate ineffectively if there are no consequences for work done badly.

Many people also pointed out that they had not yet received adequate information on ideological issues. But the fact is that, only after the definitions are laid down

and the goals are defined clearly, is it possible to outline the concrete measures leading to their implementation. In their opinion, only some kind of modification caused by economic and social constraints is under way at present.

They also criticized the fact that the document does not mention KISZ more emphatically because, in their view, the party's youth organization merits more trust.

The participants objected to the fact that they were only able to discuss the document in such a limited group. As one of them noted, asserting democracy in practice would call not for a document on the need for democracy, but rather for the presentation of the document to the entire public. They did not think that this procedure was an exception because, in their experience democratic centralism is often harmed and the practical application of collective decision and of individual responsibility is rarely perceived.

The young party members from Budapest's first district also formulated several suggestions after the debate. In their view, a more accurately defined system of responsibilities is needed. The results of the debates held within wide groups should be better integrated into the decisionmaking mechanism of the party, and the people responsible should reach a decision on the fate of the suggestions without delay. They think it would be proper if the party and the government leaders were appointed to office on the basis of direct elections. [passage omitted]

Ministers View Immigration, Economy, Reform

LD282107 Budapest MTI in English 2002 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 28 (MTI)—At its Thursday meeting the Hungarian Council of Ministers proposed the National Assembly to amend the laws on agricultural co-operatives and on food. On the grounds of the report prepared by the Committee of Economic Planning, the government reviewed the measures taken to expand export capacities, and speed up structural reforms on the basis of technical development. The government reemphasized that the available central and credit sources should be primarily used to meet these ends.

Following the meeting, Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz held a press conference.

Resettlement of Hungarians From Romania.

According to a law decree of 1982, those are eligible for a Hungarian residence permit due to family re-unification or other fair reasons whose settlement is in accordance with Hungary's interest and whose living and housing is assured. In 1985 only 3,550 applications were submitted to the Hungarian authorities, the following year 4,952, and last year 9,068. Almost 80 per cent of the applications were granted. Three years ago 1,709 Hungarians living in Romania applied for a residence permit in Hungary, two years ago 3,284 and last year 6,499. As previously re-unification with direct relatives was the most frequent ground for the applications, recently the requirement of moving to second or third-rate relatives has increased. In the last couple of months a growing number of visitors submit application for extended residence on the grounds of anxieties. The applications are handled by the Hungarian authorities with the greatest humanity. 'I definitely deny the unfounded rumours that more than two hundred Romanian citizens of Hungarian ethnic origin were expelled from Hungary,' Rezso Banyasz said.

Stock Market

Among the long range plans in Hungary the idea of unified, institutional capital and money market may be possible. Such a market is a well tested tool of accelerating the flow of capital, new investment opportunities. In Hungary under the present conditions there is no stock market, since among its preconditions the large scale, regular trading of securities and bonds is missing.

Inflation

It is the determined intention of the government to check inflation. The body considers as an important goal that price rises should remain within the forecasted 15 per cent. The spokesman has pointed out: 'We frankly hope that each economic unit, institution with the government shows consistent, sober, restraint in this cause and is able to place the interests of individuals, limited groups behind the interests of the Hungarian national economy, the Hungarian nation.....

Restructuring Bids

The government, in the interest of accelerating the restructuring, reviewed the outlay of long term foreign credits. The body has pointed out: In the adoptation of advanced technology, developing stable market relations great attention should be paid to setting up joint ventures with the involvement of foreign capital. To this end state fund is available for bidders. Another, central technical development fund is also open to competition for making profitable export commodities. In the handling of the export bidding system those have priority who substantially improve the technical level of the production.

First Brokerage Firm Established in Budapest

AU261708 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jan p 4

[Excerpts] The first brokerage firm, entitled Co-Nexus, which specializes in selling bonds was established in Hungary. The management of the firm announced this at a press conference on 21 January. This is the first institution in Hungary which is not a bank and which has

received full authorization as a financial institution. Unlike banks, the new venture will not issue bonds but will participate in selling various securities, mainly shares. The corporation will supply financial advice and act as an intemediary in risky capital investments. It was established by 18 organizations and its capital amounts to 53 million forints. The Hungarian state owns 10 percent of the shares.

Progress of Hard Currency Laundering Reported

LD281548 Budapest MTI in English
1444 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 28 (MTI)—The money laundering opportunity offered by government from January 11 to March 31 to citizens who possess black hard currencies, has not yielded as much in the first few weeks as it had been expected to.

Hungarian citizens are allowed to have no more than 2,000 forints (some 40 dollars) equivalent of western currencies in their possession. However, until March 31, they can deposit excess black hard currency in their possession to special travel deposits at the National Savings Bank branch offices without legal steps being taken against them.

The move came after the right to travel was made a citizen's right in Hungary as from January 1, 1988. From that date Hungarians receive passports which are valid throughout the world. Hungarians can now travel anywhere, any time provided they have enough of the right kind of money.

Before January 1, 1988 Hungarians were able to travel to the West once every three years on the three-yearly allocation of hard currency, and once a year when they were invited with expenses covered by their foreign hosts. In each case employers were supposed to give a recommendation.

The country's hard currency reserves continue to permit no more than about 380 dollars per person every three years, against payment in forint. Since not everyone has relatives or friends abroad to help cover costs, the government permits to legalize black currencies until March 31.

Estimates put the amount of hard currency in the possession of individuals at several tens of millions of dollars. However, so far only 2,657 people, 1,315 of them in the capital, made use of the opportunity, depositing currencies in the equivalent of some 670,000 dollars (33.5 million forints). Officials of the national savings bank said interest was great but the number of actual deposits meagre. However, national savings bank officials expect an upsurge of deposits in the coming weeks.

Observers believe this reluctance is not due the lack of confidence, but to the fact that only 75 per cent of the sums deposited in these accounts are accepted in hard currency, the rest is exchanged to forints at the official exchange rate which is, of course, lower than the black market rate. However, the black market for hard currencies is rather small in Hungary.

Hungarians can buy as much as they want of the currencies of the socialist countries.

IRNA Reports Letter, Not Communique, Issued
LD281253 Tehran IRNA in English
1243 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Tehran, Jan 28, IRNA—A Foreign Ministry spokesman today described the visit to Warsaw by Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati as "successful" but said no joint communique had been released at the end of the visit.

The spokesman, Morteza Sarmadi added that only a letter of understanding on Tehran-Warsaw political, economic, cultural, scientific and industrial cooperation had been signed by Velayati and Polish officials.

The Polish news agency had earlier reported the issuance of a joint communique between Iran and Poland.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Meets Press
LD282104 Warsaw PAP in English
2010 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 28—Developing relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist states remains Poland's priority in foreign relations this year, a representative of the Polish Foreign Ministry told home and foreign newsmen at a press conference today.

"The year 1988 in our policy will be first of all linked with Europe. We are going to maintain the rhythmic character of the restored dialogue with our Western partners, trying first of all to fully normalize—in line with political relations—financial—credit relations," Stefan Staniszewski, director of the foreign ministry press and information department added.

Poland And Socialist Countries [subhead]

Characterising Poland's relations with socialist countries last year and making prognoses for this year Stefan Staniszewski said:

"The processes of 'perestroika' and 'glasnost' in the Soviet Union are convergent with the programme of socialist renewal and reforms in Poland. We note with satisfaction the all-round, qualitatively-new stage of our mutual relations consolidating Poland's position as the main partner of the Soviet Union.

"Our plans for this year envisage the tightening of a multi-layer cooperation with our socialist allies. This mainly refers to common policy on European security.

"This year, we will witness a string of spectacular mutual visits at a high level, to mention Marian Orzechowski's visit to Moscow this February.

"Developing the policy of an ever greater integration with socialist states, and first of all intensification of relations with our neighbours the Soviet Union, GDR, and Czechhoslovakia on the bases of partnership and building mutual sympathy and contacts between societies—is one of the most important tasks of our policy this year.

"We consider it a crucial task to speed up transformations within the CMEA and deepen its integration. It is planned in 1988 to start implementing the decisions concerning the restructuring of the CMEA cooperation mechanisms in tune with the progressing internal reforms in the countries involved, and improve the structures and mechanisms of the international division of labour.

"A new phenomenon in Poland's relations with the socialist countries last year was full normalisation of relations with People's China, including the re-establishment of inter-party relations," said the foreign ministry representative.

Poland and Developed Countries [subhead]

Describing Poland's contacts with capitalist countries, STANISZEWSKI said:

"The contacts with capitalist countries last year were dominated on our side by a drive for further normalisation of relations after many years of international blockade and isolation of Poland by the West. The new important elements include first of all the progress in relations with the United States. The Polish visits by Undersecretary of State John Whitehead, other politicians and congressmen, and first of all Vice-President George Bush were a result of re-valuation of Washington's policy on Poland and its recognising of our country as a significant, integral element in the whole of East-West relations. "New quality has been acquired by relations with the Vatican. Concrete stipulations of the legal documents which are to define the future character of relations between the state, the church in People's Poland, and the Vatican are being negotiated. We are optimistic about the prospects of having these relations normalised.

"A major novelty in our relations with capitalist states are our present relations with Japan, our openness towards Japan. Ample possibilities are emerging for economic and technological cooperation with that country, also in the field of environment protection," he said.

"There has been some improvement in relations with France. In the second half of this year, Minister Orzechowski is expected to pay a return visit to that country. This year, the prime minister of Great Britain will pay the first visit to Poland. This will probably contribute to the development of Polish-British relations, which are so long and boast good traditions, after all.

"Federal Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher's visit to Warsaw was significant for the current year. It was a fruitful visit and its outcome is encouraging for the

further favourable development of Polish-West German relations. A visit by Chancellor Helmut Kohl planned for this year—if it does take place—will be important for creating a new quality in Warsaw-Bonn relations.

"Implementing the intention voiced by Wojciech Jaruzelski to "give the European council an all-European dimension", we are going to invite its appropriate representatives to Poland in order to discuss our initiative. We will also take actions aimed at implementation of other Polish initiatives regarding our continent—elaboration of a report on the state and future of Europe, a meeting in Warsaw of representatives of CSCE states on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two, the founding of the European Council for Environmental Protection. We will also act in order to realize the idea of a meeting of heads of parliaments of 35 CSCE states.

"We hope that discussions on establishing relations between the CMEA and EEC will be successfully concluded with an agreement satisfactory for both sides. Poland is seriously interested in it.

Poland and Developing Countries [subhead]

"The development of our relations with developing countries faced some difficulties, especially in the economic-trade sphere. It was lower than envisaged due to the weakening of our economic situation.

"But the balance of political relations with these countries is more active than it used to be in the past years," said the foreign ministry representative.

"We plan to keep concentrating our attention on bilateral links, especially economic, with the countries we have longtime good relations with, and on strengthening the contacts with the newly-industrialised states and with those playing an important regional role," Staniszewski said.

Poland's International Activity in Statistics, 1987 [subhead]

Staniszewski recalled that Warsaw was visited by nine top-level delegations in 1987, plus 19 foreign ministers. The Polish side made six top-level visits to European socialist countries, countries of Western Europe, and Asia. Polish minister of foreign affairs paid seven visits abroad and had over 30 meetings with his foreign counterparts during the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Jaruzelski Plan [subhead]

Answering questions about the Jaruzelski plan on reducing armaments and increasing confidence in Central Europe, Staniszewski said Poland was thinking of the next phase of the international discussion over the plan and that a good forum for such a discussion would be that formed during the CSCE meeting in Vienna.

He added that various standpoints on the plan were presented and sent a Warsaw from various capitals, among them many positive opinions. None has rejected the plan and all the allied states of the Warsaw Treaty have supported it.

Staniszewski also said a separate press conference would be soon held in Warsaw to deal exclusively with questions related to the Jaruzelski plan.

Will Poland Welcome Reagan. [subhead]

Asked by a U.S. journalist whether Poland would be willing to welcome a visit of President Reagan if he makes a stop-over in Warsaw, for example, on his way to the Moscow summit, Staniszewski said that he did not know whether President Reagan was planning to come to Poland but if such an issue emerges, it would be given such a consideration as is deserved by a visit of U.S. President to Poland.

Speaking about the upcoming visit of U.S. Under-Secretary of State Whitehead, Staniszewski said: "During Whitehead's visit to Warsaw we expect to discuss the whole of the relations, especially economic and political, between Poland and the United States," and added that "we are in favor of visits at all levels with no exceptions because the nature of our relations dictates such a need."

The Foreign Ministry official said that at the end of last year Poland entered talks with the U.S., and cooperation in information, which had led to some promising normalization of relations in this respect.

He also added that after having stopped to jam American radio stations broadcasting to Poland, this country expects that this will meet with a response on the part of the American side in the form of giving more objective information on Poland, refraining from interference in internal affairs and respect for this country's sovereignty.

Velayati's Visit [subhead]

Asked about an assessment of the recent visit to Poland by Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Velayati, Staniszewski said that the visit largely focused on the development of bilateral relations. Poland is primarily interested in economic relations and restoring cooperation in culture, science and technology, which has considerably worsened as a result of the Iran-Iraq war.

"We are ready to participate in the reconstruction of the Iranian economy in case the war is over," said he, adding that the visit will contribute to improving relations with Iran. He also pointed out that Poland simultaneously develops relations with other states of that region, including Iraq.

Staniszewski made clear that there was no joint Polish-Iranian communique after the visit, and that the one published by the Polish press reflected the Polish stand.

Polish Foreign Ministry Spokesman To Be Appointed [subhead]

The head of the press and information department of the Polish Foreign Ministry announced that as of March the ministry will appoint its spokesman who will hold regular press conferences for foreign and Polish newsmen in what is seen as a sign of the opening in the practice of Poland's foreign policy and making it available to the public.

Jaruzelski Greets Romania's Ceausescu

AU281411 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jan 88 p 1

[Birthday greetings from PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski to N. Ceausescu of Romania]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest:

Highly Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council, and myself I send you our cordial greetings and best wishes on your 70th birthday.

Under your leadership, the RCP, the workers class, and all the working people in fraternal Romania continue to promote Romania's socialist transformations with great efforts and commitment.

We respect and praise these achievements and your work to strengthen your homeland, to promote its socialist development, and to further cooperation among the socialist countries, as well as to further peace and international security. We highly value your personal contribution to consolidating the traditional friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples.

We are convinced that this traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation will continue to strengthen and develop in new fields and forms for the benefit of socialist Poland and Romania.

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, I wish you, the Romanian Communists, and the Romanian people new successes in realizing the 13th RCP Congress resolutions for the benefit of the workers class and all the working people in Romania.

Please accept our best wishes for good health and personal happiness.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary of PPR State Council chairman.

Czyrek Receives Costa Rican Delegation

LD282222 Warsaw PAP in English 2138 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 28—Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek today received a delegation of the Costa Rican People's Party, members of its Political Bureau M. Sobrado, and A. Vasquez. Czyrek informed the delegates about the implementation of the line of socialist renewal, guidelines for the economic, social, and political reforms in Poland, and about the basic directions in the international policy of the party.

The delegation spoke of the situation in Costa Rica and in the Central American region. They pointed to the possibility of a peaceful regulation to the problems in the region and drew attention to risks facing this process.

Both delegations highly evaluated the Moscow meeting of representatives of parties and social movements, stressing its significance for cooperation of the forces of peace and progress in the whole world. They voiced their full support to the cooperation of Polish and Costa Rican political forces in the interest of both nations, peace, and progress. They stressed solidarity with the struggle of the Sandinista National Liberation Front for the guarantees of Nicaragua's independence and its right to freely decide of its own destiny.

The Costa Rican delegation also held talks with heads of PUWP foreign, political-organizational, and ideological departments.

Maltese Foreign Minister To Visit

LD282014 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Maltese Foreign Minister Vincent Tabone will visit Poland from 4-6 February.

Court Upholds Jail Term for Pacifist

AU291210 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 29 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 29 (AFP)—The Polish Military Supreme Court on Friday rejected an appeal by a 23-year-old pacifist militant jailed in December for refusing to do military service, who has been on a hunger-strike for nearly three months, reliable sources told AFP.

The young man, Slawomir Dutkiewicz, arrested mid-November, was jailed for two years and three months by a court in Bydgoszcz in northern Poland on December 9.

He began a hunger-strike shortly after his arrest and has lost 20 kilograms (44 lbs) in weight despite efforts by prison staff to force-feed him, according to relatives and fellow-pacifists.

The jailed man's father, who with his lawyer was allowed into the court, told journalists that his son was "beaten regularly" by his guards. He was in held in solitary confinement and "will no longer be allowed to receive visits or mail," Mr. Dutkiewicz senior said.

He said his son had not been present at the appeal hearing.

A group of members of the banned pacifist-ecologist movement Freedom and Peace (WIP) were stopped from entering the court and an Italian Radical Party senator, Lorenzo Strik Lievers, who came specially for the trial, was also barred from going in.

Commenting on the verdict, Mr. Lievers said it showed that "the liberalisation process flaunted by the Polish authorities is just words and bears no relation to reality."

He urged the Polish leadership to consider "an alternative service" for conscientious objectors. Opposition sources say about a dozen WIP militants and scores of Jehovah's Witnesses are now jailed in Poland for refusing to do military service.

Industry Minister Holds Press Conference

PM281441 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 28-29 Nov 87 pp 1, 3

[Report by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA correspondent Wieslaw Wesolowski on news conference given by Industry Minister Jerzy Bilip at INTERPRESS press center in Warsaw: "Head of Industry Backs Those Who Dare: No to Routine, Stagnation, Inflexible Forms"; date not given; passages in capitalizaed boldface as published]

[Text] Industry Minister Jerzy Bilip, accompanied by his colleagues, Under Secretaries of State Zdzislaw Miedziarek and Andrzej Wroblewski, held a conference at the INTERPRESS Press Center. The chance of meeting the head of the largest of our sectors in the recently reshaped central administration system brought almost 100 Polish and foreign journalists to the center. At the start of the conference Minister J. Bilip delivered a brief statement, the main points of which are published below.

The task entrusted to the new ministry is to fashion and direct the state's industrial policy. This means directing the course of action and rules out directing the activity of actual enterprises. The minister understands the notion of policy as a course of action designed to bring about structural changes consisting in making continuous adjustments within industry according to the needs of the population, foreign market trends, and supply capacities. Thus we must allow no routine, no stagnation, and no inflexible forms. The minister creates the conditions necessary for such a type of development using the instruments of incentive and coercion, whereas the process of adjustment itself is the consequence of decisions made at enterprise level. Those who are strong and capable of keeping pace with the new developments as well as standing up to competition will be offered support, since the minister has at his disposal a fund for structural changes as well as statutory rights in the fields of fuels, power, materials, and exploitation. "I will avoid involving myself in intervention campaigns devised to assist the weak," declared the minister, adding the following words to rule out the possibility of misinterpretation: "We cannot afford to maintain all the production capacities and all the jobs in existence." The head of the sector will back those who are daring and who can develop by their own efforts, but at the same time he will endeavor to eliminate producers who are incompetent.

The ministry as a whole will concentrate on preparing a strategy for industrial development, and any intervention in current industrial production or producer goods management will be kept to a minimum. The strategy involves determining which fields and products can compete in foreign markets, which projects can be carried out within self-financing schemes. Thus there is no hope for projects which assume any kind of subsidy, whether in zlotys or hard currencies: The latter should be procured through export ventures, bought in auctions, or borrowed from the bank. The most that enterprises can count on is getting institutional concessions, and these only if they can pledge to achieve technological acceleration within 4 to 5 years and to pay back subsequently, in profits and in taxes. Industry is counting heavily on support from science and technology, but it is mainly interested in solutions that are feasible in the present technical and financial circumstances. Previous development programs were addressed to the government ("We will get it done if you give us the money"). Today we want a reversal of that principle. Industrial development should be based on enterprises' own funds, while additional assistance from the structural changes fund should merely provide help with accelerating the development. A revaluation of habitual methods and patterns of thought presents a major difficulty in the preparation of the new industrial strategy.

Below is a digest of facts and opinions contained in the replies given by the industry minister to the dozen or so questions that were asked from the floor.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS MUST PAY FOR THEMSELVES. The ministry will support investment initiatives designed to bring in quick production results, in keeping with the recommendations of the World Bank. New facilities should be constructed in separate stages so that they can themselves earn the funds for their completion, as is done throughout the world. These principles will be applied to the analysis of the projected construction of a new tractor plant at the Ursus works. DECISION TO BE MADE BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF MARCH. A decision should be made shortly about a new automobile to be manufactured under foreign license to replace the now antiquated FSO 1500. Negotiations with two well known firms are under way. The minister is not familiar with any project proposing

the manufacture of a standard passenger car for CEMA countries. ELPOL OR THE ASSURANCE OF OWN MONEY. The official signing of the statutes of the new joint-stock company Elektronika Polska will take place 1 December. The state treasury will contribute 10 percent of its capital. In his capacity as managing director of Polkolor, the minister would have unhesitatingly joined this organization since its shareholders are assured of the share of the company's profits that will be available to them in 5 or 10 years' time, whereas before such decisions were discretionary. The company will have the authority to set up new enterprises. For example, it is proposing to set up three new semiconductor manufacturing plants, and that will weaken the position of monopoly holders, who are unfavorably disposed toward the project. Elpol does not constitute a new administrative echelon: It is an economic organization.

MEMORY OF THE THREE PLAGUES. Minister Z. Miedziarek's worst memories from the time when he was a managing director are of the practice of "manual control," shortages of basic materials (he managed somehow to cope with subcontractors), and the resistance of his team to all change. Overcoming the disposition to conservatism required stubbornness and time. Minister Bilip, in his turn, particularly remembered his time as a managing director by the disparity between his employees' revolutionary ideas about pay when they were talking separately as individuals and the egalitarian tendencies they displayed when they made pronouncements as a team. As head of Polkolor, he wanted independence and he had it. The firm was earning money. He will now expect the same kind of independence from his team and he will back those who dare to be independent. A professional career of 30 years has taught the minister to be stubborn in forcing his views through. If he cannot run his sector according to his ideas he will resign. He will oppose those who work little but shout loudly. TRAM RIDES FOR DOLLARS? The ministry does not intend to interfere with relationships between enterprises. The Voivodship Transport Company in Szczecin, from which the Szczecin-based Selfa enterprise demands part payment in dollars for the streetcar heaters they supply, can buy hard currency in an auction or it can negotiate an agreement with the supplier. LET THOSE WHO CAN EARN TOP SALARIES. The minister does not raise wages nor does he lower them. There is no mercy where money is concerned. It will not always be possible to make a large monopoly holder bankrupt instantaneously, but the trend is already becoming apparent: Incompetent teams must change their mode of action or their place of employment. Sale of shares to employees, devised as an incentive to better management, requires changes to be made in the existing laws. Proposals for such changes will be prepared in the first quarter of the next year and then put up to be debated. HOW IS A CORPORATION DIFFERENT FROM A MINISTRY? Although Polish Coal Corporation is headed by the former minister of mining, the corporation is not an organ of state administration but an economic organization.

No Changes Seen in Passport, Customs Rules

LD271813 Warsaw PAP in English
1614 GMT 27 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 27—At a meeting with journalists here today representatives of the Internal Ministry's Passport Office, of the Finance Ministry, the NBP National Bank of Poland and the main Customs Office declared that no significant changes are envisaged in the near future in the passport, currency and customs regulations.

They stressed that the efforts of all these institutions are geared towards making the life easier for tourists, both Polish and foreign, within the existing regulations and legal norms. The current passport policy of narrowing to a minimum the possibility of refusal to grant a passport will be continued, they said.

According to estimates over 5 million Polish tourists visited foreign countries last year, which is by 20 per cent more than in 1986, and this figure is expected to be higher in 1988. The number of foreign tourists visiting Poland is also expected to grow this year.

Ceausescu, Al-Jumayyil Exchange Wishes

AU281636 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] In a telephone conversation that took place yesterday morning, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was extended warm congratulations and the traditional wish of many happy returns of the day on his 70th birthday by President of the Republic of Lebanon Amin al-Jumayyil. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was also conveyed best wishes on behalf of the Lebanese people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the congratulations and wishes extended to him and in turn extended cordial greetings to President Amin al-Jumayyil, as well as wishes for ever greater success in his activity. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also wished success to the friendly Lebanese people in achieving their national unity and independence.

Totu Visits Israel, Meets With Leaders

For Israeli coverage of Foreign Minister Ioan Totu's visit to Israel, including his talks with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, see the Israel section of the 28 January Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Ceausescu Speech to Diplomatic Corps 25 Jan

AU281319 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jan 88 p 6

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" on receiving the foreign diplomatic corps on his 70th birthday, in Bucharest on 25 January]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Dean of the Diplomatic Corps:

Esteemed Comrades and Messrs Ambassadors, heads, and representatives of diplomatic missions in Romania:

I would like to warmly thank you for the wishes and congratulations addressed to me and for your appreciation of the Romanian people's policy of peace and cooperation with all states in the world.

On this occasion, I am also glad to note that Socialist Romania's international activity of peace and cooperation with all nations, regardless of social system, has led to the establishment of broad relations with all states on all continents; likewise, I am glad to note that the principles of full equality and respect for national sovereignty and independence, which we lay at the foundation of our relations with all countries, enjoy an ever broader response and represent today the only principles providing for lasting ties of friendship and cooperation among states.

On the basis of cooperation with your states, we have developed broad economic and scientific-technical relations. Thanks to the increasingly united action of all nations and states, we have achieved a number of positive results, or better said, we have made a start along the road to nuclear disarmament and to a new policy that can ensure the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, radically reduce conventional armaments, establish a new kind of relations, and put an end to force and the threat of force, and that can lead to more resolute steps along the road to solving conflicts through negotiations. Finally, I would like to stress, in this framework, Romania's concern, which is also shared by the many countries you represent, with finding a solution to the problems of underdevelopment, particularly that of the foreign debt of the developing countries, and with establishing a new international economic order.

We are at the beginning of a new year. As I said at our New Year's meeting, we would like this year to see to resolution of many complex problems of today's world.

In this spirit, I thank you again for the wishes and congratulations extended to me and for your statements of intent to act to develop relations between our countries.

On this occasion, I would also like to assure you that Romania will do its best to develop cooperation with all states with which it maintains diplomatic ties, and we would like this year to bring about greater achievements in all fields.

It is in our interests and in the interests of all states and peoples to proceed in such a way as to eliminate many of the problems that cause hardships to contemporary mankind. It is in our interests and in the interests of all states and nations to find negotiated and political solutions to all problems and especially to do everything possible for disarmament, for a world of peace, and for friendship among all nations.

I thank you once more and I wish you and all diplomatic representatives best wishes for success in all your activity. Please convey to your peoples and heads of state and government best wishes for success in the activity of developing friendship and cooperation, for a better and more just world!

I wish you success in all your activity! (Lively applause)

Coverage of Moldavia, Wallachia Anniversary

AU281342 [Editorial Report] The Romanian press from 20 through 24 January gives considerable attention to the 129th anniversary of the union of the two Romanian principalities Moldavia and Wallachia, which took place on 24 January 1859. Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 20 January each carry, on an inside page, an article on the historical background of this act and the "significance of the union for the creation of the united national state:" a 2,300-word article by Dr Mircea Musat entitled "Undying Spark of the Ideal of National Unity," in SCINTEIA, and a 2,000 word article by University Professor Doctor Gh. Platon

entitled "Union—Sign of Romanian Durability," in ROMANIA LIBERA. While mainly dealing with events surrounding the 1859 union itself, both articles do not fail to mention the year 1918, "when the process of building the Romanian national state concluded," with the union of Transylvania to the rest of the country, on 1 December.

Bucharest SCINTEIA on 24 January, the date of the anniversary itself, features on an entire inside page signed articles, photographs, and pictures devoted to the union, totaling some 4,000 words. Under headlines such as "Unity, Century-Old Ideal of the People, and Great Achievement of the Socialist Present," all the features deal extensively with the historical act of the union and its ramifications and emphasize the great progress made in Romania since then; in this context, they extol Nicolae Ceausescu's personality and policies as well as his "decisive contribution to working out the entire development strategy of modern Socialist Romania." Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA on 25 January each carry, on an inside page, some 800 words to reports on cultural events in various provincial cities devoted to the union anniversary.

In addition to the above press coverage, Bucharest weekly LUMEA in Romanian No. 4 of 21 January 1988 carries on pages 28 and 29 a 2,500-word article by Craciun Ionescu entitled "The Eternal Living Symbol of National Unity" devoted to the union and its significance for the development of modern Romania, with emphasis on "the Romanian people's great achievements since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu came to the head of the party and state."

Bucharest broadcast media have given practically no coverage to the 129th anniversary of the union of Moldavia and Wallachia. Aside from a brief mention of this event by Bucharest AGERPRES in English on 24 January in its "Romanian Press Review" section, both Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian and Bucharest AGERPRES in English have not been observed to carry any items on the union, either on the anniversary date itself or in the days preceeding it. Instead, the Bucharest electronic media have been allotting more and more time and space to the forthcoming anniversary of Nicolae Ceausescu's 70th birthday, celebrated on 26 January.

Allegations of SFRY A-Bomb for Libya 'Absurd'

LD281905 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Sarajevo, January 28 (TANJUG)—The West German weekly DER SPIEGEL's allegations that Yugoslavia intends to produce an atomic bomb for Libya leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi have been rejected as completely unfounded and absurd by experts of the Yugoslav Institute Rudjer Boskovic of Zagreb and firm Energoinvest of Sarajevo, as the Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE reported today.

Carrying in full DER SPIEGEL's article, the Yugoslav daily charged the West German weekly with trying to present in a Yugoslav guise the spectre of a Libyan atomic bomb, for some time at the core of a propaganda campaign aimed against Libya and Al-Qadhdhafi.

The Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has also refuted DER SPIEGEL's allegations that the Zagreb Institute Rudjer Boskovic is trying, with Libya's financial assistance, to produce a nuclear bomb, that is, to obtain plutonium 239 from waste material from the first Yugoslav nuclear power plant KRSKO.

IAEA agency spokesman Hans Friedrich Mayer has stated to the Yugoslav daily DELO's Vienna correspondent that the nuclear power plant KRSKO is under the agency's regular control and there is no reason to assume that Yugoslavia uses uranium and plutonium for nonpeaceful purposes—for the production of atomic bombs, for instance. The IAEA statement, as OSLOBODJENJE underscores, removes all doubts possibly sown by DER SPIEGEL's canard.

Mikulic Continues Official Visit to Italy

Holds Talks With Goria

LD281826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Rome, 28 Jan (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia and Italy represent an example of countries that cherish mutual relations of friendship and open dialogue, and through mutual good will are successful in overcoming all difficulties, by looking forward to future cooperation.

This assessment was made today by Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Goria and Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, after the end of talks in Rome on the 1st day of the official visit by the Yugoslav delegation to Italy. Members of the delegations, ministers of foreign affairs and foreign trade will tomorrow resume separate talks. Later today, or tomorrow at the latest, it is expected that an agreement on economic cooperation for the next 3 years will be signed. With this agreement, Italy will be duty-bound to provide financial assistance for technological and economic development in Yugoslavia, and to assist it in replaying foreign debts.

The two premiers assessed today's 3-hour-long talks as very successful, and as an exchange of views which showed almost identical views on international problems. "Our relations are excellent," Goria told journalists, while Mikulic added: "Cooperation is exemplary, the border open, and both sides assess that the economic agreement we will sign opens up prospects for greater economic ties."

Following the end of talks, which were attended by members of the two delegations, Italian Prime Minister Goria gave an official luncheon in honor of the Yugoslav guests.

Meets With Cossiga, Spadolini

LD290002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2311 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Rome, 28 Jan (TANJUG)—Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic, received in Rome this evening FEC President Branko Mikulic, who is heading the Yugoslav Government delegation on a 2-day [as received] official visit to Italy.

By signing the economic agreement with Yugoslavia, Italy wishes to reaffirm the importance it attaches to the nonalignment and independence of its neighbors, said the Italian president. On this occasion Cossiga accepted with pleasure the invitation to visit Yugoslavia this year. Mikulic conveyed this invitation on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

The FEC president also met, on separate occasions, Giovani Spadolini and Nilde Iotti, presidents of both parliamentary chambers in Italy.

During the meeting with Senate President Giovanni Spadolini numerous international issues were examined. On this occasion Spadolini recalled with fond words his meetings with President Tito. The examined issues also included the struggle against terrorism. Branko Mikulic stressed that Yugoslavia is involved on more than one level in the struggle against terrorism and that it had been a target of terrorist attacks itself in the past.

During the conversation with Nilde Iotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies, international relations were examined, especially Yugoslavia's role as a nonaligned country. President Iotti stressed that Italy highly values the role of Yugoslavia whose policy, as she put it, is based on original nonalignment.

Economic Cooperation Accord Signed

LD291119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 29 Jan 88

[Text] Rome, 29 Jan (TANJUG)—Today in Rome, Yugoslavia and Italy signed a joint memorandum on economic cooperation with which Italy is to financially

assist the development of the Yugoslav economy and ensure a series of concrete projects on joint investments under exceptionally favorable terms.

This document, which is valid for 3 years, was signed by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and Budimir Loncar, acting federal secretary for foreign affairs. The value of all credit arrangements and assistance included in this memorandum amount to 500 billion liras (about $425 million), and it should ensure a new development impetus for the Yugoslav economy and the use of joint capacities for exports. A part of this sum in the amount of 70 billion liras Italy is giving to Yugoslavia as part of nonrepayable financial assistance intended for technological and scientific development of cadres.

The agreement also includes concessions in purchasing Italian goods and financing development projects in Yugoslavia, to the amount of $350 million. This will be given as a credit to be repaid in 20 years, beginning in 2 and 1/2 years and at an interest rate of only 1.75 percent. This is how Italy is treating Yugoslavia following the decision that our country should be included into the users of the so-called development fund.

This agreement is of particular importance not only because it would ensure employment of capacities and work force, but also the marketing of goods with firm guarantees to the enterprises from Italy since the Italian Government guarantees the memorandum.

Government Spokesman on U.S. Aid to Contras

LD281724 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1514 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, Jan. 28 (TANJUG)—It is in the interest of the Central American states and the whole international community to support the national reconciliation process in Nicaragua, which nobody must obstruct, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Aleksander Stanic stated at a regular news conference today.

Stanic made the statement in reply to a question about the consequences of possible U.S. financial aid to the "contras," which the Reagan administration has proposed to Congress.

Stanic underscored that, in the general opinion and the opinion of Yugoslavia, itself, the outcome of the summit of five Central American presidents contributed to the continuity of the Central American peace process, based on the Guatemala peace accord of August last year.

The Yugoslav Government spokesman set out that the other Latin American countries, the Nonaligned Movement and the international community at large lent full support to the efforts of Central American countries to achieve stable and lasting peace in the region, coupled with respect for their sovereignty, independence and the right alone, without external pressures and interference, to decide on their internal systems.

LCY CC Members Views Public Statements

AU281453 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 88 p 11

[Report on interview with Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee, by Josip Jovic, originally carried in NEDELJNA DALMACIJA—place and date not given]

[Text] One of the main reasons for the LCY's weakening role in society and its inefficiency that is often mentioned in public is the lack of unity at the very top of the party, which is a very important, but not the primary factor. In our conversation with Dusan Dragosavac, we could not bypass this question. We asked him whether these assessments hold good.

"Unfortunately, I think that they do. Let us understand each other, we are not talking about different ways of thinking and different interpretations of political circumstances, but about great differences in principle. Individuals often talk from their personal point of view, while the organs' views are ignored. For instance, everywhere in the world it is accepted that what state presidents or foreign ministers say—in socialist countries the party secretary, too—is the official policy. Others can talk about other matters. This is not the case in our country.

[Jovic] Can you illustrate this with some examples?

[Dragosavac] Consider Dizdarevic's recent speech in the SFRY Assembly. I am not talking about something that was not released, but about something that was published. Dizdarevic spoke about the concern among our foreign partners over the situation in our country. He mentioned Agrokomerc, the eighth plenum of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, Kosovo, disunity among politicians, inflation, and so forth as reasons for their concern. Or Branko Mamula in the SFRY Assembly, who also came out with some serious statements about the budget and the Yugoslav People's Army. He spoke about the threatened defense system and unity in Yugoslavia, about nationalism which is reaching worrying proportions, the threatened basic achievements of the revolution, the unstable material position, threats that Yugoslavia will be broken. Marko Orandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, wrote in an article in BORBA about our returning to the 1930's, internal clashes, the lack of unity, inflation, the country's weakening position on the international plan, that the situation is worse than was assessed at the 13th LCY Congress, and that there is no more space left for retreat. Meanwhile, Kucan, Racan, and Suvar also made comments in their interviews. What do I want to say? I want to say that some top officials have publicly come up with very grave and serious assessments, and that the leadership is not responding. I do not know whether there have

been any discussions about all these views in the presidium, but I know that there were not any in the Central Committee, where it would be normal to hold such discussions.

[Jovic] While divisions reign in the leadership about the assessments, consequences, and perhaps aims, what is happening in the so-called social and party basis?

[Dragosavac] The first thing is that we have encountered numerous strikes. It is interesting to note that no official went to see the workers. One does not have to be with them all the time, but there were many occasions when one should have gone. As if officials are used to attending only nice events and sessions. If you follow what the workers have been demanding, you will notice a great gap between their demands and what was talked about in leaderships. Although workers should not be idealized because they too could be polarized and "charged" with nationalism, I have not noticed divisions or splits among them, nor that they have criticized other leaderships, but only those in their own environment, work organization, commune, region, or republic. They are also not preoccupied with questions of birthrates, language, flags, fences around houses, and similar things, as a number of politicians or newspapers are. All this shows that there is a danger of the leaderships losing link with workers, the young generation, and the creative intelligentsia.

[Jovic] You mentioned leaderism [liderstvo] and leaders several times. Are we talking about a hunger for authoritative people and do we need them?

[Dragosavac] If we look at the programs of socialism's development, then it is normal that, in realizing them, new authorities are naturally imposed. There is nothing wrong about this. But if leaderism is being built on something suspect, then this is bad, and even dangerous.

[Jovic] The Eighth Plenum of the LC of Serbia resulted in a new political situation in the SR of Serbia, in a strong differentiation which did not even leave the top itself untouched. But, there are still different views about the situation and politics in this republic.

[Dragosavac] I would rather leave my opinion about this for the LCY Central Committee session. It would be normal for a problem that has polarized the Central Committee and that is of importance for the whole of Yugoslavia to be discussed there. But, we also have some other problems in some other republics. It would be normal for these problems to be also discussed in the LCY Central Committee.

[Jovic] And finally, what do you expect from the constitutional changes which have been discussed quite openly and from the different points of view?

[Dragosavac] Constitutional changes cannot do much by themselves. Can economic stabilization and the reduction in inflation not be achieved without these changes? Is the Constitution an obstacle for spending to be brought into line with what we have, an obstacle to intensifying the question of social differentiation and crime? The Constitution is not responsible for our debt, nationalism, the uncontrolled printing of money, the violation of economic and market laws, and for the poor development of small businesses. As regards the way the Constitution is being changed, I would like to say that some unacceptable things are being forced. For instance, the referendum. A referendum is a democratic achievement, but it cannot be applied in this case, just as democratic centralism cannot be used to impose the views of a national majority. This would be coercion. The majority must take into account the minority's views just as the minority must act responsibly and not cause difficulties for the community. Democratic achievement, if not used properly, could have adverse effects.

MLADINA Vendors Arrested in Zagreb

AU281427 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 88 p 9

[V. S. report: "Only the Slogan Had To Be 'Arrested'"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 25 Jan—The vendors of MLADINA have sold their last two issues of this Slovene youth magazine on the streets of Zagreb, too. Last Wednesday, because of a placard on which "La fine della Jugoslavia" was written in Italian, or, translated, "The end of Yugoslavia," they were taken to the militia station and, instead of having earned something, faced a charge and a fine of 50,000 dinars.

The vendors had copied the contentious slogan from the title page of MLADINA, and the editorial board of MLADINA had borrowed the title from the museum of the revolution in Ljubljana. The slogan first arose when the Germans and Italians invaded Yugoslavia.

As Robert Betori, chief editor of MLADINA, says, the slogan itself has no connection of any kind with any of the articles in the paper.

Boteri called taking the vendors to the militia station "a strange reaction," although they "expected that something like that could happen in Zagreb." We knew they would try to find some pretext to prevent the sale of MLADINA in Zagreb. If the placard was controversial they could have warned the vendors and asked them to remove it. The same placards appeared in Ljubljana and none of them was touched. It also happens here that the occasional placard offends the authorities of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, but matters end with its removal. The vendors who sell the Slovene youth magazine in Zagreb come from Ljubljana and decide themselves how to advertise MLADINA, and write placards.

Concerning the question of why he thought they would object to the sale of his magazine in Zagreb, Boteri stressed that MLADINA is a magazine that is not liked

anywhere outside Slovenia. All this is no obstacle, Boteri said, to our vendors selling MLADINA in Zagreb this Wednesday. MLADINA is otherwise sold in only one bookshop in the Croatian capital (250 copies in all), and is sold out in a couple of hours. In the past 2 weeks 1,400 copies have been sold on the street.

Zagreb University Weekly Banned

LD281921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1836 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] ZAGREB, 28 Jan (TANJUG)—The Zagreb District Public Prosecutor's Office today imposed a ban on a temporary distribution of the weekly STUDENTSKI LIST, issue No. three of 27 January of this year.

An explanation says that the paper contains articles with false and alarming news that could threaten public order and peace, and also that certain claims insult the prestige of legal and physical persons. This legally justifies the imposition of a temporary ban on the distribution of this issue of the weekly of the University of Zagreb.

According to the District Public Prosecutor's Office, the published articles aim to leave readers with the impression that in Yugoslavia a situation of hopelessness and lack of freedom reigns; undemocratic freedom means are used against those with opposing views; forces which struggle against the democratization of society are gathering in military, party and police structures; the judiciary is using arbitrary methods, without showing respect for the law; the public information media serve powerful individuals and groups; and that the LCY is taking advantage of the fermenting of national hatred and rift between the nations and nationalities of our country in order to preserve some of its selfish aims.

Albanians Sentenced in Paracin Barracks Trial

LD281432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1259 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Nis, Jan 28 (TANJUG)—The military court in this eastern Yugoslav town today announced sentences to eight ethnic Albanian recruits charged with being accessories to the killing and wounding of sleeping soldiers in a Paracin barracks on September 3 last year.

The accused were sentenced to a total of 67 years, the individual terms ranging between two and 15 years.

The court passed no death sentence although capital punishment is envisaged by the Yugoslav penal code for offences of this kind.

The president of the five-judge panel, Colonel Veljko Milic, said that with one exception all defendants were sentenced for helping a murder out of hostile intentions towards the country.

A number of defendants were also sentenced for negligence of guard duty. Only one was sentenced for withholding prior knowledge and not for being instrumental in the crime.

The eight were in collusion with the murderer, ethnic Albanian chauvinist and separatist Aziz Keljmendi, who killed four and wounded five of his sleeping comrades. He fled the scene but committed suicide on being cornered by the pursuers.

Attack on Albanian-Owned Restaurant

AU281124 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jan 88 p 9

[I. H. report: "Glass Shattered at Albanian's Premises"]

[Text] Mrkonjic-Grad, 24 Jan—During the night between Thursday and Friday an unknown person or group attacked the front of the "Three Brothers" restaurant, owned by Nasuf Hamdiu, on Sima Solaja Street on the edge of Mrkonjic-Grad. Three large panes of glass were shattered. The owner of the restaurant is on annual vacation.

Although passers-by and neighbors in particular could certainly see that the premises were damaged, the attack was not reported until Friday afternoon. Then one of the personnel of the Mrkonjic-Grad Internal Affairs Secretariat happened to pass by the restaurant, and as soon as he noticed the damage reported the attack to the authorities. Since then an intensive search for the attacker has been under way. Journalists only received details of this act of violence last night.

Vojvodina Assembly Endorses Amendments

LD281802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 28 Jan (TANJUG)—Delegates of the three chambers of Vojvodina Assembly today unanimously endorsed the proposal by the Presidency of the SR of Serbia to embark on work to change the Republic's Constitution. The delegates also unanimously accepted a proposal by the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina to start changing the Province's Constitution. [passage omitted]

Army LCY Committee Holds Session

LD281612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 28 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG)—The 11th session of the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] was held in Belgrade today. The committee met to consider security and self-protection in the JNA and also the tasks facing Communists and the LC organization in implementing the results of the 12th session of the LCY Central Committee.

A statement issued after the session says: In assessing the ideopolitical activity of the LCY organization in the JNA in developing and strengthening security and self-protection, the committee came to the conclusion that notable results had been achieved in heightening awareness of the need for greater alertness and responsibility of all JNA members and for better organization and increased activity on the part of all factors of security and self-protection in uncovering and suppressing hostile activity against the JNA.

Considerable progress has been made in training the units, commands, and institutions, the LC organizations and organs as well as other self-protection bodies to assess the political-security situation; analyze problems and their causes; and to recognize and uncover the sources and proponents of various forms of organized activity contrary to the SFRY's policy and interests.

Attention was drawn to both the positive achievements and shortcomings in the military and the LC organization and the fact that not all the potentials for enhancing the system of self-protection and security in all units and institutions had yet been used. In that light, the committee today focused its attention on the ideopolitical direction the Communists and LC organizations and organs should take in further enhancing the military collectives' unity, moral-political strength and their capacity to resist all forms of hostile activity.

It was stressed the LCY organization in the JNA must be more determined and better organized in its efforts to make self-protection a matter of concern for all JNA members and all other members of the system of self-protection and security in the JNA.

Particular stress was placed on the importance of developing cooperation with similar organs in sociopolitical communities for the implementation of all these tasks.

In order to consolidate further the system of security and self-protection, the committee adopted a set of tasks for the LCY organization in the JNA in the coming period. The committee also passed a decision to convene a conference of the LCY Organization in the JNA. The conference will take place at the beginning of May 1988 and will be devoted to the topic: "The role and responsibility of the LCY Organization in the JNA in enhancing the JNA'S ideopolitical unity and moral strength." The committee today elected delegates from the LCY Organization in the JNA to the LCY Conference.

The committee also listed and proposed tasks for Communists and LC organizations in the JNA in the public debate and other activities on changing the SFRY Constitution. Proceeding from the established ideopolitical orientation and criteria, Communists in the Army will—within the framework of the public debate, the SAWP organizations, the institutions of the delegate system and, the JNA units and institutions—advocate proposals which are likely to enhance the process of consolidating Yugoslavia as a unique self-managing socialist community of equal nations and nationalities.